

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BRAZILIANS CLASH IN SAO PAULO CITY; AMERICANS SAFE

Proclamation in Sao Paulo Newspaper Cites Operations in Five Other States

PRESENT OFFICIALS' REMOVAL DEMANDED

Army Opposes President Bernades—Investigation by Foreign Mission Denounced

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Three thousand casualties are reported in the fighting at Sao Paulo between Brazilian federal and revolutionary forces. Reports received today by the State Department said, however, that no Americans were included among the casualties.

The heaviest fighting of the revolt, the message said, took place during the night of July 20, but the result did not materially change the situation.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 22 (Special)—Latest news from Brazil reports that the revolutionists control the cities of Campinas and Jundiahi, from which the rebels are being supplied with food.

A Sao Paulo newspaper, O Estado de Sao Paulo, which was smuggled through the censorship, contains a full statement of the aims and ambitions of the revolutionists. It is the first statement of these aims to reach this city. Prepared by rebel chiefs, it contains nearly 200 points. Following are the principal points:

We desired to give the widest possible publicity to our ideals, but were unable to do so before the outbreak of the revolution because of the "newspaper control law" of the present Government. This is not a local outbreak, but is a patriotic movement of the highest social and political significance and is of a national character.

We have been carefully preparing for several months and it was planned to launch it simultaneously in the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes and Mato Grosso. Unforeseen circumstances prevented a simultaneous outbreak in other states; but their attitude has not been shaken.

As regards the Government of the Republic, it must be stated that the Brazilian Army cannot accept the Government of President Bernades. It especially him personally. In addition to facts already known, he has committed other grave offenses against the army.

Charges Against Bernades
But the revolution is not directed against Mr. Bernades personally. Our ideals are higher than that. That would diminish the high character of our movement. But we do demand the removal of the present Government of the Republic because its leaders are not capable of guiding the destinies of Brazil.

By acts which are not necessary to describe because they are notorious, this Government has shown itself to be more full of vice than any other Government in recent decades. Succession of such governments has slowly but surely ruined the country's strength, both at home and abroad.

The army has no ambitions and wants no offices, but is impelled solely by patriotic motives. It demands solely that capable men replace the present Republicans in the Government. The army wants a country such as was left by the Empire, with the same principles of public morality, patriotic conscience, administrative honesty and clear political foresight.

Brazil has been reduced to a veritable stratum of poverty and misery. Possessing the most modern war material against which the people are helpless, these officeholders have overthrown the Republic and have established a new Republic. When the Republic was established, the army took an oath to support the Constitution. Now we assume before the people of Brazil our solemn duty as officers and citizens, the obligation to enforce the Constitution.

British Commission's Report
Recent governments have been irresponsible, have abused national credit, recently exposed the country to the unexpected spectacle of criticism by a foreign mission, and then published the report of the British mission containing grave insinuations regarding Brazilian honesty. Not satisfied with this, the British mission has taken an oath to support the Constitution. Now we assume before the people of Brazil our solemn duty as officers and citizens, the obligation to enforce the Constitution.

We demand for Sao Paulo and the other states a Government by men of merit and character, impelled by noble traditions. We have offered the leadership to Antonio Prado. If he is unable to accept the offer, it will be made to some other man equally capable. (The proclamation is not clear whether it is the national or the state presidency which is offered to Mr. Prado. The state governors of Brazil also are termed "presidents.")

We have taken every possible measure to prevent discomfort to the people of Sao Paulo, and even have desisted from capturing several positions because of the presence of family residences and church property.

The present Government does not have the support of the Nation nor of those who in the last instance must defend its honor. It is not a Government of Brazilian people and does not have the support of the army.

The proclamation closes by confirming in their posts all the state officers of Sao Paulo.

PHILADELPHIA CAB RATES CUT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22—Reductions in taxicab rates are announced by the Twentieth Century Brown and White Taxi Association. The cut amounts to one-third of the previous rate for the first mile with a rate of 20 cents thereafter. The previous low rate had been 40 cents the first mile with 30 cents thereafter.

Mexican Free Ports Invite New Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

DEVELOPMENT of the Isthmian district of Mexico by foreign capital is to be encouraged by the opening of the ports of Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico as free ports, E. Cerdan, agent of Mexican free ports here and representative of the Mexican Navigation Lines, said in an interview today. Salina Cruz, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec, one terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, was opened Saturday, and Puerto Mexico, the other terminus, on the Gulf of Mexico, is expected to be opened in the next few days. Railway and shipping facilities at the two ports, Mr. Cerdan said, are adequate to handle foreign business, and it is hoped that they will be used for transporting goods across the isthmus as well as for tapping the resources of the district. The report that the City of Guaymas, farther up the Pacific coast, in the State of Sonora, has been made a free port is not confirmed here, but it is anticipated that this step may be taken in the next few months.

SAMUEL MILDRAH ASSAILS ECONOMY OF TELEPHONE CO.

Engineer Declares Firm Has Padded Reserve Fund—Holds Rate Increase Unnecessary

Before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities in the State House today, Samuel H. Mildrah, consulting expert, resumed his testimony in the public hearing on the protest lodged by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, against the granting of permission to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to raise its rates for private switchboard service and long-distance calls.

Mr. Mildrah testified that the company's reserve fund had steadily been maintained despite his claim that the costs for the telephone equipment for the stations and their installation had reached the peak in 1919, and that today the expense to the company was much less than immediately following the war.

Total plant investment of the telephone company in 1919 was given by Mr. Mildrah as \$93,113,321.70; in 1920, it was \$101,292,695.84; in 1921, it was \$119,121,301.39; in 1922, \$135,110,220.77, while in 1923 it was \$157,288,997.04.

Investment Figures Given
From these figures, the expert consultant assured the commissioners that the company was paying for each station, labor and equipment in 1919, \$145.95; in 1920, \$145.15; in 1921, \$149.75; in 1922, \$150.73, and in 1923, \$163.08.

From what the attorneys of the telephone company said during the examination of Mr. Mildrah by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city, it was made plain that the company, when it comes to the cross-examination of Mr. Mildrah, which may begin on Thursday morning, will dispute these figures.

Mr. Mildrah sought to show that while the company had given its station expense as \$163.08 in 1923 was in fact too much when the falling cost of materials entering into the manufacture of the appliances, had dropped below what they were in 1919, "the peak year," as he styled it. He said

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

RUSSIANS EXPECT PARIS-SOVIET PARLEY

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, July 22.—The Herriot-Tchitcherine interchange of notes, in which the former announced his intention to proceed toward Russian recognition in the near future, and required the visa privilege for French business men, and Georgi Tchitcherine intimated that the absence of the Russian trade mission from France is responsible for the abnormal commercial relations between the two countries, is regarded here as the first step in Franco-Russian negotiations, which are expected to follow the inter-allied conference.

The opinion prevails in political circles that American influence will be thrown against the French recognition of Russia, but confidence is expressed that M. Herriot is too deeply committed by his previous declarations of policy to withhold recognition indefinitely.

World News in Brief

New York—The Socialist National Committee is here with Morris Hillquit, a leader of the organization, to discuss plans for a national organization to further the independent presidential campaign of Robert M. La Follette.

Buenos Aires—The Senate approved the elevation to embassies of the Argentine legations at Rome and Mexico City.

Washington—William Mitchell, brigadier-general and assistant chief of the army air service, resumed control of air service training activities upon his return from an inspection tour of the aviation service in the Philippines and Hawaii, which was followed by a leave of absence from official duty for several months.

New York—Federal prohibition agents raided the roof garden of the Bella Claire Hotel, arrested the captain of waiters and a waiter charged with selling liquor and left a summons with W. Heath, the manager.

BUTLER DECLARES WHOLE NATION IS AWAKE TO ISSUES

Republican Leader, Confident of Sweeping Coolidge Victory, Sees Record-Breaking Vote

NO STAY-AT-HOMES THIS YEAR, HE SAYS

Development of Nation-Wide Intimate Interest in Politics, by Radio, Is Basis of Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Republican leaders, through William M. Butler, the chairman of the National Committee, express the greatest satisfaction with the present situation and confidence in the outcome of the election.

Mr. Butler, who has been in Washington for several days, will leave today for Chicago headquarters and will return for the notification ceremonies in August, going in the interim to New York, where the eastern headquarters has been established.

Asked as to when the campaign would actually begin, Mr. Butler replied, "It has begun now." It would not be formally opened until after the notification had taken place, he explained, but added that people are too deeply interested to wait until that time and that fresh activities are being entered upon.

There will be a very active speaking campaign, he said. Everett Sanders of Indiana, former member of Congress from that State, is in charge of the speakers' bureau at the Chicago headquarters. Another speaker bureau will be set up in New York but a decision as to the person in charge has not been reached. The two will co-operate.

President May Take "Stump"
President Coolidge is expected to make several speeches, but the number and the circumstances under which they are to be made have not been decided upon. The radio will probably be a feature of the campaign and some of Mr. Coolidge's speeches will be broadcast from Washington, where the facilities are very good.

Mr. Butler will confer with C. G. Dawes immediately on his return to Chicago regarding the part that the candidate for Vice-President is to play in the campaign.

It was explained that the notification ceremonies to take place in the D. A. R. Memorial Hall will be limited to members of the National Committee and other officials. Aside from these there will be no reserved seats.

Mr. Butler made the following statement today:
One of the most substantial assets of our campaign is the confidence and harmony as to the fundamentals of party belief. We have national headquarters in Chicago, eastern headquarters in New York, a Washington office, and we will probably later open an office further west. These offices are only required for the more efficient management of the campaign. They are not required by any political problem which we have, presenting our candidates in different phases to the voters of the country.

Already Understand Coolidge
This is possible by reason of the fortunate fact that the American people as a whole have already achieved their own understanding of President Coolidge. His program of economy, of taxation reduction, of efficiency, is nation wide in its appeal. We do not have to shade or modify it to meet any sectional situation.

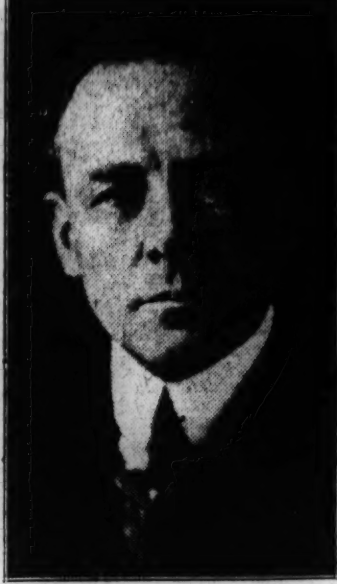
As matters stand our friendly enemies desire to make this, as some of them have said, a campaign based on the personality of the candidates. We will be ready. If they desire to base the election on pledges or party records, we shall be ready to meet them with the fact that this election will come nearer expressing the will of the people, than any which we have recently held.

There is no denying that the general radiocasting of the Republican and Democratic conventions has given the people a more direct interest in the campaign than they have ever had before. Millions of people through the radio were able this year to sit at home and hear the views of the candidates.

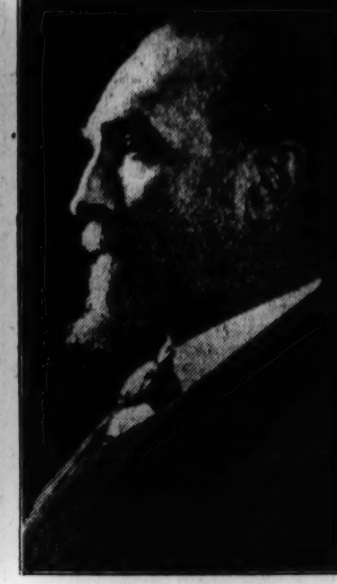
Learn Something of Politics
They feel they have received an insight into political activities which they never have enjoyed before, and as a result there is more sober, serious thinking of the campaign as something vitally connected with the prosperity of the Nation rather than party selfishness.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Financial Magnates Consult in London



THOMAS W. LAMONT
Member of the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.



SIR MONTAGUE NORMAN
Governor of the Bank of England

CHARLES E. HUGHES CLARIFIES ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

English-Speaking Peoples to Achieve World Peace, American Secretary of State Tells Pilgrims

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—Something like an ovation greeted the speech of Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, at the Pilgrims dinner last night. The large assembly, including many distinguished men, presided over by the Duke of Connaught, with the Prince of Wales also present, to do honor to America's envoy, was deeply impressed by Mr. Hughes' statement of American policy. Although he is here "incognito" and in spite of the fact that he declared himself "off duty, with no taint of legality in his appearance," he made a big effort to clarify the American attitude toward European problems for his audience.

The Earl of Balfour, who also received an ovation, spoke of the warm sympathy and friendship that had characterized his dealings with Mr. Hughes at the Washington conference, and, referring to a speech just made, said that Mr. Hughes had endeavored, "with the eyes and the imagination of a statesman to explain to one great country the psychology of another." Mr. Hughes brought out in vigorous manner how unity abroad could not be obtained without unity at home. Unless America was united in its foreign policy, it could not make substantial contribution to a world settlement.

Americans' Passion for Peace
In his peroration he dwelt on faith as the paramount quality which would lead the English-speaking peoples to the final achievement of the world peace, so greatly desired. The American people, he said, had a passion for peace. Earlier in the evening the Prince of Wales had mentioned that "this fall" he hoped to set foot in the United States once again. This refers to his visit to Long Island to see the polo matches. He added that he always kept in mind the possibility of a tour in the United States—a remark which was warmly cheered by the Americans present.

"With unerring aim he attacked us at our most vulnerable point, and at once captured our hearts," said Mr. Hughes. He was referring to the United States when he made this remark which was much appreciated. He had graver things also to say. Explaining the position of the United States as regards European difficulties, he pointed out that there was a wrong way as well as a right for approaching the subject. "It does not make for a better understanding," he said, "to arouse expectations which cannot be satisfied, or demand that something be done in one way which must be done, if at all, in another."

Helpfulness Abroad
The American Government he went on, "is one of checks and balances. It must be apparent to you that in the international field, our capacity for governmental action of a sustained character depends upon the predominant sentiment which brings the authorities of Government into a union of effort. There is no promise of helpfulness abroad in division at home, nor is it to our interest to adopt a policy by which we would create or intensify divisions at home without healing divisions abroad."

Mr. Hughes gave an indication, (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

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BANKERS QUERY SAFEGUARDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LOAN, DECLARING THEM INSUFFICIENT

London Negotiations Disturbing Germans

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 22.—The decision of the first committee regarding the Dawes plan has created rather an unfavorable impression here. The press emphasizes that the committee had no right to make its changes of the Versailles Treaty on the treaty, and adds that, therefore, the new formulation needs Germany's consent. The fact that the Reparation Commission will play a decisive role with regard to the execution of the Dawes scheme is greatly agitating people here. The Berliner Tageblatt once more complains that the rights of the Reparation Commission have been extended to the Dawes scheme, which has nothing at all to do with the Versailles Treaty but goes beyond it, and that Germany cannot be forced to accept this solution.

"The experts have prepared an economic scheme, but in London an attempt is being made to convert it into a political instrument," the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes, and adds that Signor Della Rocca is apparently playing a more important role in London than M. Herriot.

It is of course doubtful whether Germany would be able to redeem the loan after such a short period, but it is pointed out that the Allies could, if necessary, advance part or all of the sum required by marketing some of the German industrial debentures or railway bonds and recover the value from Germany later from reparations payments.

It now remains to be seen whether such a course would be acceptable to the Allies, particularly the French.

THOMAS LAMONT SAYS COMMISSION UNDER SUSPICION

Financial Circles Demand Further Safeguards in Regard to International Loan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 22.—The usual vicissitudes are being encountered at the London conference, and no sooner is optimism expressed than difficulties arise. The commission which Edward Herriot and Ramsay MacDonald have accepted, which would apparently make almost impossible without the gravest cause the further application of sanctions, was well received here. That is to say that while there is no enthusiasm, while France does not think it owes a debt of gratitude to M. Herriot, Parliament is prepared to accept the view that he has done his best. But immediately the substance of the accord is hailed as at least a way of escape from the difficulty, the financiers suddenly insist that even with the additions to the Reparation Commission as proposed, they have no confidence in that project.

This demand for further safeguards is perplexing the French. Their view is that M. Herriot has surrendered all that it is possible to surrender. If he yields further, he will be in danger from the French Parliament. Therefore everything is put into the question. It is remarked that the American Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, at a public banquet, insisted with singular force on the necessity of giving complete security to the prospective subscribers to the international loan.

Public Must Be Satisfied
All discussion would be vain, he said, if the final arrangements did not satisfy the lending public. That the British and American bankers should now intervene, intimating that the guarantees offered were not sufficient, is extremely disturbing, and in Paris there is a renewal of the skepticism concerning the possibilities of the conference.

The financiers see that the first loan is only one step on the path, and before advancing they wish to be sure that the method of coercion is to be renounced. They want the machinery of coercion to disappear. They have no faith in the Reparation Commission, which even with the safeguards suggested might at any moment postpone Germany in default. The impartiality of the Reparation Commission has never been demonstrated.

On the contrary there is much to show that it is purely an instrument of French policy, and even the British member has for the sake of peace usually refrained from pushing his opposition far. Instead of the Reparation Commission being a sovereign body it has shown the utmost docility, its delegates instead of being independent, accepting instructions from their governments.

Ruhr Adventure Permitted
It was the decision of the Reparation Commission which permitted the Ruhr adventure. When the French state that they must retain the right to take isolated action again, and while the Reparation Commission continues to exist as a body which will determine whether Germany is in default, financiers naturally are somewhat shy.

They foresee that it is possible, even with an American member, for the commission to make a pronouncement which in spite of precautions will put the loans into jeopardy. But the difficulty is that the French cannot go further. They have made all the concessions which would be acceptable to opinion here. It is unlikely that the French will renew their Ruhr experiment, but they cannot surrender their theoretical right to do so.

According to Pertinax, Mr. Hughes (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Allies' Plan for Implementing Dawes Plan Does Not Meet With Approval

HOPE IS EXPRESSED OF FINDING WAY OUT

Problem of Economic and Fiscal Evacuation Still Being Debated in Committee

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22.—To meet the bankers' criticism that the allies' plan for implementing the Dawes report does offer sufficient security to investors, an attempt will be made to turn the £40,000,000 loan into a short term loan instead of a long one. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands from a financial authority here. In the early stages of the application of the Dawes plan it is felt that there would be less danger of independent action by the French, and it is even hinted that it might be found possible to get definite assurance that such action should be taken until the loan had been redeemed—say in five or ten years.

It is of course doubtful whether Germany would be able to redeem the loan after such a short period, but it is pointed out that the Allies could, if necessary, advance part or all of the sum required by marketing some of the German industrial debentures or railway bonds and recover the value from Germany later from reparations payments.

It now remains to be seen whether such a course would be acceptable to the Allies, particularly the French.

Difference in Viewpoints
Even if it is not, little difficulty is expected in finding some other arrangement which will be satisfactory. A leading banker now in London ascribed the present hitch to the difference in mentality between the financier and the politician. "The financier," he said, "wants everything cut and dried and no element of uncertainty anywhere. The politician on the other hand, has to put himself right with all sections of public opinion and has to turn his phrases so as to leave him a loophole for emergencies."

He was entirely hopeful that some way out of this difficulty would be found. Similar hopefulness is manifested in diplomatic circles, including the French. "It is a hitch, a veritable hitch," said a highly placed Frenchman to the Monitor representative. "But we will get around it." It is emphasized in this connection that the proposal for a new loan is merely the proposal by the committee an dis subject to acceptance or rejection of modification when it comes before the full conference.

Committee Work Unfinished
Contrary to expectation, it was not found possible to complete the committee work of the conference yesterday. The second committee is still battling with the problem of the economic and fiscal evacuation of the occupied regions. It is proposed to make a transitional period of two months, between Aug. 15 and Oct. 15, in the course of which the railway should be handed over to the temporary organization committee named in the Dawes report. Provisional certificates to be issued for German industrial debentures, and forests now under the control of the French and Belgians to be restored to the Reich—this involves the "Micum" (Mission Interalliee de Controle des Usines et Mines) disappearance—the abolition of the special customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany and the fixing of dates on which the franc ceases to be legal tender. A memorandum including all these points is in process of drafting.

Strategic Railways Control
No solution has yet been found in this committee to the problem of the control of the strategic railways, but the Monitor representative now learns that the British have accepted the French thesis that the Rhineland railways should have 3000 to 4000 French and Belgian employees. It is required, however, that they should be under the control of the new German railway company, whereas the French wanted them to be responsible to the Franco-Belgian military authorities of the occupied regions. It is indicated, contrary to what has been previously stated, that the French are confining their request to the Rhineland railways, which is held to mean that they will not present undue difficulties.

Dr. Vogt, representative of the German railways, has been in London about a week to settle certain details concerning the bill to be passed in the Reichstag in formation of a new company railway. Vogt told Monitor project already submitted to the Allies in London and is now being examined by the Reparation Commission, which will certainly approve it. The Monitor asked if a bill would receive necessary two-thirds majority in Reichstag. Vogt replied affirmatively.

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—The guarantees provided for safeguarding the German railways against the possibility of a German takeover of the Dawes plan were the chief topic of discussion among the delegates to the inter-

allied conference today. The discussions between the financial delegates of the conference and the British and American bankers, who are being held upon to take up the bulk of the proposed \$200,000 loan, which began immediately with publication of the findings of the committee on defaults and penalties, were continued.

The sufficiency of the financial safeguards which this report provides was a question which overshadowed every other issue in the discussions among the delegates, financiers and diplomatic experts.

While the official delegations insisted upon maintaining a note of optimism and while the bankers remained silent there were unmistakable evidences that the financiers were dissatisfied with the recommendations of the committee regarding the question of Germany's default. While official quarters were not inclined to regard the bankers' attitude as raising a crisis, it was recognized that this reassessment of the bankers' proper demand for security for the proposed loan must be met with proper guarantees since it was generally recognized that successful launching of the Dawes plan depended in the first place upon notation of the loan.

The British attitude has always been that it is of no use to prepare elaborate plans dependent upon the loan until it is clear that the loan is certain to be forthcoming. Every effort is being made in the discussion between the financiers and the bankers to obtain the bankers' approval of the scheme.

While the general feeling regarding an ultimate agreement is still optimistic, it cannot be denied that the situation is not quite so bright today in view of the differences which have arisen since the committee's report was made public last night. In this connection it is emphasized that after all the committee's report is tentative and, of course, has no binding effect until it is ratified by the plenary conference and embodied in the formal protocol.

The vagueness of the article under which France might insist upon her right to separate action in the event Germany's default is a principal stumbling block. In the background there always appears the figure of Raymond Poincaré, former French Prime Minister, as one of the most powerful

critics of the conference and the French have to keep this in mind in connection with any concessions they may grant regarding French rights under the Versailles Treaty.

It is understood that the American bankers are most frank in their dissatisfaction with the present security for the loan, although outwardly they are maintaining a noncommittal attitude.

In the conversations between the conference and the bankers, it is learned that some consideration has been given to a proposal accredited to the Belgian delegation under which the Reparation Commission would be further Americanized by placing under it not only the agent-general of reparations and the representative of the loan bondholders, but also another American who would be the representative of the bankers. It is understood that this proposal is tentative and that the exact status of these officials under the Reparation Commission has not been definitely worked out.

The task before the conference of dispelling the doubts and anxieties which the bankers feel about the security for the German loan is increased by two considerations. In conference circles it is stated there can be no serious consideration of governmental guarantees of the loan, nor is there any likelihood that France will agree to forgo her rights to separate action, which she claims under the Versailles Treaty.

ARIZONA BILLBOARD REGULATION PENDING

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 22 (Special).—Club women of Arizona have been enlisted in an effort being made by E. S. Wheeler, Arizona representative of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, to enact legislation in this State to keep signs and billboards off the highway rights of way putting them at such distance that they will not be marred upon the scenery.

Mr. Wheeler says that officers of many Arizona women's organizations have written to him in support of the plan, which is to be presented to the state legislature next January. Signs already are barred on the forest reserves and national parks within the State.

CHARLES E. HUGHES CLARIFIES ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

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however, of something that might be done. Addressing his British hearers, he said: "You can count upon us as a nonaggressive power devoted to the interests of peace. We wish to promote friendship with all nations, and among all nations. The western hemisphere, I am happy to be able to say, is an example of peace. Our people have a passion for peace. You may count upon America's devotion to this, and upon our devotion to cooperate with you and with others in every way that is congenial to our institutions in the interest of peace."

He also expressed the belief that in the matter of economic rehabilitation of Europe, "the Dawes plan opens the path to confidence and prosperity." For that reason he added, "we are deeply interested in its prompt execution. My confidence that a way will be found to surmount all existing difficulties lies in the fact that failure would invite chaos."

LONDON, July 22 (AP).—In the course of his speech, Mr. Hughes said in part: "It does not matter that this aid is not given by the American Government. I may give it as my conviction that had we attempted to make America's contribution to the reconstruction of Europe a governmental matter we should have been involved in a hopeless debate and there would have been no adequate action."

EVENTS TONIGHT
Lecture, "Lord Byron in his Life and Letters After Death," by Professor Copeland, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 9 p. m.
Theater—Vaudeville, 2 p. m.
Tremont—In Barnville, 8 p. m.
Wilbur—The Dream Girl, 8:10.
Hubert—Marjorie, 8 p. m.
Photoplays
Park—"Secrets," 8:30, 10:30.
Orpheum—"The Arab."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Lecture on "Egypt," by the Rev. Austin D. T. Kempton, D.D., of Cambridge, New Ocean House ballroom, Swampscott, 2 p. m.
Luncheon at the Boston City Club of the Rotary Club of Boston, 3:30 p. m.
Lecture-story, "Three Famous Greek Myths," Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 2 p. m.
Conference of New England sales-managers, auditorium Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, 1 p. m.

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BUTLER DECLARES WHOLE NATION IS AWAKE TO ISSUES

(Continued from Page 1)

merely a contest for office between candidates.

"I think those of us who listened in must all have had sober moments when from the convention halls the actual voices of the delegates came to our ears, as well as the disturbances and interruptions."

This largely explains the extraordinary number of letters which I have received from citizens who in the past have regarded politics as an incident, who are now setting forth their desire to aid in our campaign and who stand ready to serve. I have considered this so important that I have already advised our national committeemen, our state chairmen, and all associated in the campaign management that I am particularly anxious they should encourage in every way the participation of the people in the actual campaign activities.

Election the People's
The election belongs to the people. I think planning a campaign in which all can have a part. I spoke yesterday about my belief that the total vote cast this year would exceed any total ever cast before. My thought is based on what information has been brought to me. I have always had a feeling of concern over the fact that the people were not participating through elections and wholly apart from our own success I feel it is a national understanding to see that this stay at home vote is stirred out of its apathy, and made to function. I have no thought that all the new votes will be cast for the Coolidge-Dawes ticket. I am ready to say that I feel even though they may not all vote with us this year, their attention at the polls will give me a feeling of satisfaction.

I would like to discuss individual states and prospects with you gentlemen. I have some information which I think of interest. I am glad to say that this is rather cheerful information, but I doubt if this is the time. Even during my short stay in Washington, I have received additional information of an authoritative nature as to election prospects in states which some of you gentlemen have been trying to lure as doubtful, which is most encouraging.

OFFICIALS' ARREST IS INVESTIGATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22 (Special).—Further investigation of the circumstances leading up to the arrest Saturday night by Massachusetts state policemen of an official party from Rhode Island, four of whom were seeking evidence regarding the alleged planting of a bromine gas bomb by Republican senators in the Rhode Island Senate Chamber, will be carried out by Capt. George A. Parker of the Massachusetts State Police, two of whose men made the arrests. This continued inquiry of the incident was decided upon after a conference between Captain Parker and Herbert L. Carpenter, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, although Captain Parker still avers that the arrest was a "colossal error" and a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Carpenter, however, insists that responsible authorities "get to the bottom of the affair," and charges are coming from Providence politicians that the Republican senators who have been staying at Rutland, Mass., ever since the gas bomb incident a month ago were in some way connected with the arrests. William S. Flynn, Governor of Rhode Island, yesterday sent a request for an explanation of the mixup to Governor Cox of Massachusetts.

In the meantime, Mr. Carpenter will continue his investigation of charges that William C. Pelkey, chairman of the Rhode Island Republican State Committee, instigated the placing of the gas bomb in order to break up a filibuster being conducted by Democratic senators. He will have the cooperation of Captain Parker in this as well. The seven Providence men arrested last Saturday were returning from a similar mission when held up near Holden, Mass. They had just been to Rutland, where they had been looking for William Murray, alias James Murray, who is charged in affidavits in the hands of Mr. Carpenter with actually placing the bomb.

Mr. Carpenter is continuing his search for Murray and is making attempts to get the register of the Hotel Bartlett at Rutland, by which he hopes to verify statements made in the affidavits.

Murray Denies Charges

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22—William Murray, accused by Thomas Lally of having planted the poison gas bomb in the State Senate chamber on the morning of June 19 at the instiga-

tion of William C. Pelkey, Republican State Chairman, today made an unqualified denial of the charges against him and branded Lally's allegations as "malicious, false and without foundation in fact."

THOMAS LAMONT SAYS COMMISSION UNDER SUSPICION

(Continued from Page 1)

dining with Mr. MacDonald on Sunday emitted doubts of what is being done. While there is the possibility of sanctions being applied, American bankers would hardly be satisfied. Mr. MacDonald admitted that he agreed with Mr. Hughes, but declared that it was necessary to treat carefully the Herriot ministry, which had reached the limits of concessions if it did not desire to be overthrown.

Reparation Commission Suspect

This was the beginning of the inquietude which seized Mr. MacDonald. There followed a series of consultations. Thomas Lamont bluntly declared that whether the American people were right or wrong, the fact was that for them the Reparation Commission was suspect. Without confidence in the commission how could money be raised upon the basis of really posed is whether the Allies prefer the assistance of international finance or the Versailles Treaty.

Revise the Treaty, scrap its institutions, or forego the aid of the big banks: That is the dilemma, put in its plainest form which faces the conference, and it is wondered whether the conference will survive this belated blow. Owen D. Young is reported to have said: "Any accord with French policy is hardly realizable." It is difficult for Mr. Herriot to give a satisfactory reply without compromising his situation in France.

CONTEST ON BUTLER STIRS PHILADELPHIA

Dry and Law Enforcement Groups Rally to Support of Public Safety Head

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22 (Special).—Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, director of public safety of Philadelphia, today continued to keep the political bosses, who are trying to force his retirement, guessing. Whether he is to stay on the job or not, General Butler would not say yesterday. Mayor Freeland W. Kendrick was equally uncommunicative.

Today letters, telegrams and personal appeals are pouring in upon Mr. Kendrick that the General Butler and upon the General not to resign. These appeals come from the dry and the supporters of general law enforcement and of a clean municipal government.

General Butler "Carrying On"
General Butler is going on with the work of carving out new police districts, despite the opposition of the politicians. It is this that threatens a collision with the Mayor, who has hitherto stood by the director. The prevailing impression is that the pressure is too great and that the director will be "sacrificed." But there is equally great pressure on the other side.

If Mayor Kendrick does not stand by General Butler now, if he dismisses him outright or lets him understand that he need not expect to stay after the year is out, he will be put in a very embarrassing position, certain political leaders say. He has praised his director's policy without stint; he has declared that it has his full approval and that all the ward politicians in the city cannot force him out. There has been criticism of the director from the day he took office, but the Mayor has apparently been unmoved by it. Until two weeks ago, observers declare, there was no hint that he was weakening in his support of the man he had brought here to

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build up an improved police force and clean up the city.

If General Butler goes, it is asserted that it will be because the politicians have been too strong for a Mayor who had made taking the police out of politics one of the corner stones of his policy.

The General's Administration

General Butler began his administration of the police bureau Jan. 7, 1924. He was chosen by Mayor Kendrick as the man to redeem the latter's campaign pledges which included "a clean police administration, enforcement of the prohibition laws and divorce of the police force from politics."

The new director started in with his now well-known "48-hour drive," in which he moved drastically against the "Tenderloin" and followed this up for some time with sweeping drives each week.

General Butler insisted that he must be independent and unhampered; he recognized no superior but the Mayor and would accept advice from no one he felt was not in sympathy with him. From the first he has moved independently along his own line of action. The marine commander is a firm believer in the use of "hammer and tongs" methods and he has spared no one to obtain for the city the police efficiency he imagined for it. He was promised absolute freedom, and in setting out upon his cleanup he assured the force they were responsible to no one but himself.

HEAVY FINES REDUCE NIAGARA RUMRUNNING

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22 (Special).—Increasing vigilance of border patrols and increasing severity of penalties imposed in the Federal court is slowly but steadily reducing rumrunning along the Niagara frontier. In the opinion of prohibition agents, heretofore the Niagara River and nearby waters have been one of the principal avenues over which the liquor traffic has moved.

In a recent session of the United States District Court at Jamestown, observers noted that penalties of increased severity had been passed upon persons convicted of transporting liquor. This policy is understood to be a result of the opinion of Judge John R. Hazel, presiding judge, that the transportation ring has been broken the enforcement of the Volstead Act on the south shore of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the Niagara River, will be simplified greatly. In a recent term of court, four Rochester men were fined \$500 each for transporting liquor, and a Jamestown man was fined \$400. For possession of cases of imported ale a Rochester man was fined \$500. Fines imposed in July in the Jamestown court totaled more than \$4000.

WINNIPEG TO HAVE TANNERY
WINNIPEG, Man., July 19 (Special).—Correspondent that Winnipeg's first shoe factory and tannery is expected to be in operation before the end of the present year. The company has been incorporated with \$100,000, and will establish its plants on the Red River. It will provide employment for 3000 workers. The company proposes to operate on a profit-sharing basis.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle south winds. Northern and Southern New England: Thunder showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(at a m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Atlantic City 80
Boston 78
Buffalo 74
Calgary 64
Chicago 68
Cleveland 68
Denver 62
Des Moines 64
Detroit 68
Galveston 80
Hartford 68
Helena 64
Jacksonville 80
Kansas City 70

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 4:08 p. m.; Wednesday 4:27 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 3:45 p. m.

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SAMUEL MILDRAH ASSAILS ECONOMY OF TELEPHONE CO.

(Continued from Page 1)

The investigations conducted by public utilities commissions in various states had all shown that the cost for material and labor, was at its highest figure in 1919 and that there is no justification in maintaining that prices today are on the same level as they were in that post-war period.

Hearing to Continue

The attorneys for the city said today that they had not yet filed their bill in equity with the Supreme Court asking for an injunction against the telephone company forbidding it to raise its rates until a full and complete inquiry had been made.

Mr. Mildrah yesterday gave figures and analyzed operating expenses of the telephone company under the various departments for each of the years under consideration for comparison. The payments to the parent company of 4 1/2 per cent of the gross receipts are charged as an expense to the New England Company. Mr. Mildrah made note several times that the company, by its own statement, regarded 1922 as a normal year, both for receipts and expenses and he judged other years by that.

Mr. Mildrah said that the returns of the company for this year do not show that any effort has been made for economy. In case of a person, company or private corporation, he said, the first thing they would do if it was found that they were running behind, would be to see if they could not cut off some expenses. But there is no evidence that the telephone company has done anything of the sort, he held.

TEHERAN ASSAULT SEEN AS ATTEMPT TO PREVENT OIL DEAL

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, July 22 — The latest Teheran reports indicate a possible political significance in the assassination of Robert Imbrie, American vice-consul, which was first described as an outburst of fanatical mob violence. It is reported that the conservative elements in the Persian Parliament planned the assassination with a view to discrediting the present Persian Government and of thwarting the conclusion of the Sinclair concession loan agreement.

The mob leaders, it is reported, received large sums of money on the eve of the assassination. The Persian Parliament, however, has confirmed the Sinclair concession covering the oil resources of the four North Persian provinces of Azerbaijan, Mazandaran, Astrabad and Khorasan with parts of Ardabil.

This apparently marks a victory for Harry F. Sinclair, the American oil magnate, after a long struggle with the Standard Oil Company which is believed to be intimately allied with the English oil interests in Persia. Russia may have exerted a negative influence favoring the Sinclair concession since it is commonly believed the Soviet government would look unfavorably on oil concessions in North Persia in which the British interests are concerned.

The members of the foreign diplomatic corps at Teheran have lodged a protest with the Government against the assassination. The act is declared to have been inspired by the recent activity of the priests and reactionary elements exciting hatred of foreigners.

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FENWAY COURT IS PUBLIC TRUST

Mrs. John L. Gardner Leaves Art Treasures for Museum

Fenway Court, with all its art treasures, was left as a public museum by Mrs. John L. Gardner, according to her will, which was made public today. The income from a fund of \$1,200,000 is provided to maintain them and a board of seven trustees to manage the trust. It is stipulated that no other works of art shall be exhibited in the palace which has been famous as a show place of Boston.

EAMON DE VALERA CHEERED AS HE URGES IRISH INDEPENDENCE

DUBLIN, July 22—Eamon de Valera advocated independence for Ireland in his speech at the Mansion House last night. It was his first public appearance since his release from prison. A wildly cheering audience acclaimed him as President of the Irish Republic.

Three hours before the appointed hour for the speech, crowds from many parts of the country formed a line outside the building, which was unable to hold more than a small fraction of those who desired to enter. Mr. de Valera said that the Republicans no longer formed the rear guard, but were the main body of the Nation. He claimed to be a moderate man, who never took up arms except in defense of the Irish Constitution. The opponents of the Republicans swept away that Constitution and forced the issue to a military decision. Mr. de Valera admitted a military defeat, but he said he never would have signed his "Cease firing" order unless the Republicans had won a political victory.

The present time, Mr. Valera continued, was a time for acts, not words. What was most needed was unity in defense of Irish liberty. The fight the Republicans had made up to 1921 had advanced the cause of Ireland by from 30 to 40 years.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN PLANS FOREIGN TRIP

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 22—J. Pierpont Morgan will sail on Saturday aboard the steamship Minnewaska for England for his annual vacation abroad. Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he will not confer with European bankers and statesmen on the possibilities of the German loan. He emphasized that he usually goes abroad about this time of the year. Nevertheless, Wall Street believes Mr. Morgan may investigate that and other international banking questions from a purely unofficial standpoint. His partners, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, at present are abroad.

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Select color desired and order yardage wanted. Will gladly mail on approval to The Christian Science Monitor Readers. 50-inch Artificial Silk Tubing for slips and petticoats; 1 1/2 yds. for a slip; colors are black, green, tan, blue, grey, white and white. \$1.10 Yd.
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SPAIN RELEASES EXILED PROFESSORS

Critics of Directorate to Go
Abroad—New Moroccan
Policy Considered

By Special Cable
MADRID, July 22.—Among those released as a result of the amnesty for political military offenses recently announced are Professors Miguel de Unamuno and Soriano who have been exiled to the Island of Fuerteventura in the Canaries for criticizing the military dictatorship. Professor Unamuno will go to the Argentine for a long sojourn lecturing to the leading Liberal institutions there. Professor Soriano has decided to make his future home in Portugal.

Among the military people affected is General Berenguer who at first had not intended to accept the amnesty because he did not recognize the justice of the court martial, but evidently he has changed his mind and has asked permission to go to Paris where he will remain for some time.

Gen. Primo de Rivera's visit to Morocco appears more and more likely, as foreshadowed in a recent despatch to The Christian Science Monitor, to point to the drafting of a plan for the retirement of the bulk of the regular Spanish Army stationed there. General de Rivera was always in favor of establishing strongly fortified positions on the coast line only, and of the abandonment of the innumerable small positions situated on a front line leading to nowhere, which were the cause of frequent sharp fighting and the loss of many lives. Although he has not announced definitely what he intends to do, it is understood he favors a large reduction of the force there and the employment in its place of efficiently officered and equipped mobile columns to patrol the interior—each column being able to deal with any rebellion and to defend itself in case of attack by strong forces.

These columns would be formed of voluntary enlisted troops, both natives and Europeans. It is believed that many Spaniards would join such a voluntary colonial army if the conditions of pay and advancement were attractive enough. The Spanish Foreign Legion of nearly 6000 men has shown there are many Spaniards looking for a spice of adventure, for the ranks are virtually filled by Spaniards, with only a sprinkling of foreigners.

Should General de Rivera be able to convince the army in Morocco of the feasibility of his plan he will have taken a long step toward the solution of the Moroccan problem on which the hopes of the entire country are set.

INDIAN LEADERS' ACTS QUESTIONED AS AN INCITEMENT TO CRIME

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—The British Government is marking time regarding India.

In the House of Lords, in the debate on this subject last night, Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for this dependency, said that the Government's intervention in the recent Hindu and Moslem riots at Delhi had been made with the sole object of upholding public law. Its aim was to encourage the settlement of religious questions.

The decision lay with the authorities in India as to whether—as had been alleged in the debate by Lord Peel for the Opposition—statements recently made by certain Indian leaders amounted to an incitement to crime.

Lord Olivier went on to defend the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the working of the Government of India Act on the ground that the predominant party in India had represented that this act was unwelcome.

The Government, he added, was not in a position to decide whether it was necessary to take steps to re-examine the constitutional position in India until it had heard the result of this inquiry.

SUGAR PRICE REDUCTIONS
NEW YORK, July 22.—Federal Sugar has reduced the price of sugar 10 points on bulk in the bag to 8.45 cents and 8.40 cents for tablets. E. Atkins & Co. has reduced sugar 5 points to 8.50 cents. Warner Sugar has reduced refined sugar 5 points to 8.50 cents.

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Masonry to Honor the Prince of Wales

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—His is the Prince of Wales' day in the busy London season. Tonight this popular heir apparent to the British crown is to be installed at Central Hall, Westminster, as the Masonic Provincial Grand Master for Surrey. Hitherto his Masonic positions here has been that of Senior Grand Warden.

His present appointment, therefore, is in the nature of a promotion. His new duties include those of convening the provincial grand lodge, the appointment and discipline of its officers, also hearing appeals from 74 lodges in the provinces.

AMERICAN FLIERS WAIT WORD "GO!"

Airmen's Arrangements for North
Atlantic Flight Practically
Complete

BROUGH, England, July 22 (AP).—The American aviators will be ready to resume their whirl round-the-world tomorrow, but will wait in this tiny village by the Humber until Washington says the word "go."

The process of converting their three airplanes from the overland type into seagoing ships will be completed tomorrow, when the landing gear will be removed and pontoons placed under the fuselages. This will be the last labor of the six days of hard work which the fliers have put in on their machines since their arrival here.

Fliers' Energy Praised
The workers in the airplane plant where the machines are undergoing repairs, consider the industry of the Americans in working from early morning until dusk each day remarkable, but the fliers themselves say it has been the "softest job" they have had in many a week—mere loafing by comparison with the strain they underwent daily in the progress of their trip from Tokyo to Paris, a flight in which they bettered by a day and a half the time made by Capt. Georges Pelletier Dolsy of the French Army.

The first thing the American airmen did after arriving was to remove the engines, replacing them with Liberties. This job was finished in less than one day despite the airmen's weariness from their flight and from their London reception.

Wings Are Unchanged
Since then, the three airplanes have been put into shipshape order and now glisten like new. The stains of Pacific ice and of India's blistering sun have all been removed. The new wings which were sent here from California will not be needed. The few splits in the wing fabrics, caused by the heat of the east, have been repaired and the fliers expect to sail home with the same wings which carried them away from the United States.

Today, new radators are being installed. They are smaller than the ones which were used in the jump from Asia to Europe, which were all right in hot weather but would do too good a job of cooling and would be unsatisfactory in the long flight across the northern Atlantic where even a hard-working engine will more likely need an overcoat than a cooling system.

PRAIRIE WHEAT POOL TAKEN UP
WINNIPEG, Man., July 18 (Special Correspondence).—Arrangements for establishing a central selling agency, representing the farmers' wheat pools of the prairie provinces, were discussed at a meeting of pool representatives in Winnipeg. While no definite plans on this point were reached, a committee was selected to go to Chicago and interview Aaron Sapiro, co-operative marketing expert, on the business of wheat marketing. Mr. Sapiro, it is stated, has returned from England recently, where he made certain investigations which will be of material help to the Canadian wheat pools.

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ITALIAN WORKMEN ASK CONCESSIONS

Fascist Trade-Unions Enter the
Political Struggle—Premier
to State Position

By Special Cable
ROME, July 22.—Fascist trade-unions formed over a year ago, composed mostly of members of Socialist organizations, have made their appearance in the political struggle which has been agitating Italy for the last few weeks. To inaugurate these trade-unions Signor Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, made formal assurances that their interests would be safeguarded, trusting that the industrialists, in return for the protection obtained by Fascism, would give better treatment to the working classes.

"It is evident," added Signor Mussolini, "that if the industrialists refuse to grant better moral and economic conditions to the workmen, these have a right to act on their own initiative to obtain them."

These words of the Prime Minister are the object of much comment in political quarters, where many interpret them as a sign that a change in the Labor policy of the Government is imminent. There is no doubt that hitherto the industrialists have greatly benefited by the improved conditions in Italy due to the coming into power of Fascism. At the same time the workmen who joined the Fascist trade-unions have been pressing the Government for better treatment, threatening they would rejoin the old Socialist trade-unions if their demands were not supported by the Government.

DRY ALASKA ENDS LIQUOR SHIPMENT TO CANADIAN YUKON

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18 (Special Correspondence).—No liquor may be taken into northern British Columbia and the Yukon legally this year as a result of the failure of Canada and the United States to ratify the new international liquor treaty which was before the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress at their recent sessions.

Under the terms of this treaty, as the British Columbia Government understands it, the United States would permit the shipment of bonded liquor across Alaskan territory into the north of this province and the Yukon in return which the Canadian Government would adopt more vigorous measures to prevent smuggling of liquor into the United States.

With the treaty shelved until the next session of the Canadian Parliament, the British Columbia Government cannot reopen its liquor store in Atlin, closed on account of the United States prohibition law, which prevents the transportation of liquor through Alaska. In the same way no liquor may be shipped into the Yukon. It is not expected that any further action on the matter will be taken until next year.

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BRITISH METHODIST CONFERENCE LAUDS ANTI-RUM TREATY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—The Wesleyan Conference which is sitting at Nottingham, is taking a strong line in support of liquor prohibition and the prevention of gambling.

A resolution passed yesterday welcomes the Anglo-American liquor treaty as tending to frustrate "the conspiracy of certain British subjects treacherously to evade the provisions of the American prohibition law."

Regarding gambling, the conference favors the continuance of the efforts to build up public sentiment with the view of eventual legislation on the subject. The conference also decided to send a letter of congratulation to the British runner who refused to compete in such Olympic contests as took place on Sunday.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from the British Olympic Association that the stipulation not to run on Sundays was made by Mr. Liddell before entering his name, which was consequently not included, as it might otherwise have been, for the recent international 100 yards relay race.

BRITISH CABINET TWICE DEFEATED

Reverses Sustained on Amend-
ments to Housing Bill Not Con-
sidered Vital by Mr. MacDonald

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—Two further reverses have been inflicted on the Government over the housing bill, but Ramsay MacDonald has decided not to regard either of them as vital. They occurred in the House of Commons in the late sitting which went on until 2 this morning.

One of them arose through the Liberal and Conservative insistence upon an amendment to give the benefit of the Government housing subsidy to such private individuals as started to build in the belief that they would be entitled to this assistance, and afterward found they would have been misled. The other was where the Government adopted and asked the House of Commons to accept the amendment proposed by the Labor back benches. This amendment was to prevent the eviction of tenants in the occupation of houses built for them by an employer whose service they have subsequently left.

The Opposition complained that the acceptance of this proposal would have stopped the further building of houses by the employers, especially in the mining areas, but the Minister of Health insisted upon it as a remedy for undesirable interference with Labor's freedom of movement. The cases particularly in point are those of firms which have built accommodations for their employees in areas where competing industries exist.

Neither of the points in which the Government was defeated affects the main features of the measure. A number of additional amendments have still to be discussed.

The chief line of criticism is that the bill tends to become rather a party manifesto than a workable scheme for dealing with the shortage of houses. The prospects of its passing into law before the House of Commons separates for recess next month are regarded nevertheless as good.

BULGARIA LACKS FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS

Premier Admits Communism Gains
by Inadequacy of Education
—Institutions Closed

By Special Cable
SOFIA, July 22.—"In our fight against Communism, which is directed from Moscow, we are greatly hampered because the school system is reduced in efficiency," said Prof. Alex. Zankoff, the Prime Minister and Minister of Education, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"In time of peril, when our educational system should be at the best, the worst Communist agents deal easily with half-educated minds. In our schools it is now impossible to produce well-trained men and women in the midst of the distress of all workers, even of the highest officers of state. The assailants of the existing social order gain a great advantage from the run-down school system. There is real peril in the situation."

After a talk with Mr. Zankoff, the Monitor representative saw Mr. Vasileff, the executive secretary and working head of the Ministry of Education, and was informed that the teachers outside of the city are particularly affected by the Bolshevik teachings because they obtain barely enough salaries to buy bread, even university professors lacking money to subscribe to scientific publications or to buy books.

The Government's desperate attempts to close the country schools because of lack of funds meets determined opposition from the local communities. In spite of the fact that in the Parliament session just ended the closing of 15 middle schools and all trade schools was voted, and the Government abandoned its efforts at limited maintenance of the general schools.

The effect on the morale of public officials and men of intelligence of communist propaganda was shown last week by the discovery of bombs at the home of a customs official. In the course of the investigation of charges of custom frauds he is pursuing the rigid course of cleaning out the open communists' teaching personally. Eight hundred Communists have been so far removed, and only the main agitators are now at large. Of the number of secret followers and abettors of the Communists' propaganda there is no means of knowing.

These are difficult days through which Bulgaria's educational system is passing. Great stress on all sides is laid upon the claim that Bulgaria is the only country paying all its war obligation of the allied nations, promptly and in full.

Canada Names Senator as League Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—Mr. ROUEL DANDURAND, Governor-in-Chief of the Senate, will represent Canada at the forthcoming conference of the League of Nations in Geneva. The second appointee has not yet been announced. Mr. Dandurand, a Doctor of Laws, has been president of the Canadian branch of the interparliamentary Peace Union since its inception in 1907; is president of the Canadian section of the Committee Franco-Americain and for 30 years has been prominently identified with the promotion of education.

REGENT OF GREECE SEEKS A PREMIER

Admiral Condouriotis Is Said to
Favor Andrew Michalakopoulos
as Most Able Man

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 22.—Following the resignation of the Papanastasiou Cabinet, Admiral Condouriotis, the Regent, sent for Constantine Raktivan, who informed him that it was impossible to afford any stated figures regarding the strength of the different parliamentary groupings.

George Kafandaridis was called yesterday morning, as the majority leader, to form a Cabinet, but he and several others vindicated the Coalition.

General Condylis, Colonel Gonatas and S. Sofoulis think Mr. Kafandaridis strong enough to form a Cabinet of his own men, while the union Republicans believe that Mr. Kafandaridis will fail and that Admiral Condouriotis will finally be obliged to ask again for Mr. Papanastasiou's leadership.

It is alleged that Admiral Condouriotis defends Andrew Michalakopoulos for the Prime Ministry as most capable and least ambitious and tricky, and it is believed that he will enjoy Mr. Papanastasiou's support, who still has 120 deputies.

Mr. Hadjikirikiakos and Mr. Kakoulides have decided to settle their dispute by duel, and as this is strictly forbidden in Greece they contemplate traveling in Italy or in Serbia. In the meantime the police are taking measures to prevent any eventual action between the adversaries while in Greece.

RELEASE OF MARITZ STIRS SOUTH AFRICA

Unexpected Action Leads to Apprehension on General Hertzog's Next Decision

By Special Cable
CAPE TOWN, July 22.—The release of General Maritz has caused a good deal of protest in South Africa. It is expected that the matter will be thrashed out at the first meeting of the new Parliament on Friday.

The fact that General Maritz, who was convicted of treason with the enemy during the war, only served 12 weeks in prison, being responsible for the death and captivity of many loyal South Africans under his command, led to a feeling of apprehension on General Hertzog's next decision. The Cape Times says, in a leader:

It is no misguiding partisanship which sees in this release of General Maritz a grave slur upon the judiciary of South Africa, an ugly comment upon the Prime Minister's conception of fair dealing between all sections of opinion, and a revelation of his tendency to yield to pressure from irreconcilables in his own ranks.

General Maritz condemned many of his own men to death by bullet; many more to long, agonizing captivity for their conscience's sake, and for this he is a hero among a large body of South Africans. By releasing him within a month of attaining office, General Hertzog has ranked himself as one of that body.

Thousands of South Africans who are watching for signs of General Hertzog's fitness to be Premier see in this release of General Maritz a portent which makes them shudder with apprehension.

CROP RECORDS MADE
WINNIPEG, Man., July 14 (Special Correspondence).—Records continue to be made by the railways in the handling of Canada's immense wheat crop of 1923. Since Sept. 1, the beginning of the grain moving season, 224,415,000 bushels of wheat have been moved over the Canadian National Railways, loaded in 166,336 cars.

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COMMISSIONS INVESTIGATING STATE AFFAIRS DURING RECESS

Elevated Railway, Motor Vehicle Control, Credit Unions, and Water Supply Are Under Discussion

No less than a score of new laws of unusual importance in scope and intent, expected to prove of ultimate benefit to the people of Massachusetts, were passed and written into the statutes of the Commonwealth by the recent Legislature. While the Legislature, which prorogued early in June, had before it over 200 more measures than are commonly presented from year to year, the great majority of these failed to pass. Of the legislative list, amounting to 2000 or more propositions, but 20 to 25 propositions of those enacted into law were of outstanding merit.

Among these measures is one providing for a judicial council, the duty of which is to study and review, with a view to remedial legislation, the organization, procedure and practice of the courts of Massachusetts. The judicial council is expected to report to the Legislature from time to time and advise it as to how the operation of the courts may be improved.

City Charter Referendum
Of compelling interest to the citizens of Boston is the act amending in several respects the remodeled City Charter of 1909 and providing for either a City Council of one member from each ward or 15 councilmen, three to be elected from each of five boroughs into which the city would be divided, in the case the voters selected the latter plan. In either case, the councilmen are to be elected for terms of two years each and at the same city election in the year when no state election is held. The members of the council, however, in the case of the City Council, are to be elected for two-year terms also.

The great objection to the new charter-amending provisions on the part of many citizens is that the Legislature gave the voters no option as to whether they preferred the continuance of the present plan, the City Council, viz., nine councilmen, three elected each year at large in the city for terms of three years. The question as to whether the voters prefer a council of 26 or more as the number of Boston wards will establish, or 15, three from each of five districts, or boroughs, is to be decided at the polls next November. When the referendum will be printed on the official ballot for Boston. The term of the Mayor—four years—is unchanged.

"Blue Sky" Laws
Another law of state-wide, if not Nation-wide, importance is that providing for the extension of the scope of the present so-called "Blue Sky" law, or the act regulating of the character and sale of securities by brokers who are registered and supervised by the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts. The changes in the law do not affect the power of the utilities department to control the sale of securities and prevent the listing and sale of securities of doubtful value or origin. The Attorney-General of Massachusetts, Jay R. Benton, proposed to the Legislature that the Department of Public Utilities, supervise the sale of securities, but the Legislature decided not to divide the authority of the control of the brokerage business but to give the utilities department further power to examine the books of brokers and the exact nature of the securities proposed for marketing.

Still another law, and this, also, affecting most closely the public, is that establishing a system of zoning in Boston whereby residential, commercial and manufacturing districts are segregated and defined and a broad plan for the future development of Boston established. It is admitted by those who advocated the passage of this law that there are many features which time will show must be altered to meet conditions. The law for zoning, it is said, merely provides the first outline, or draft, on which improvements may be grafted and unforeseen industries corrected by the next and succeeding legislatures. The right of appeal to the Boston Board of Appeals and later to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sufficiently protects citizens from undue encroachments upon their rights through the first operation of the new zoning law. The last Legislature also passed a law providing for the redistricting of Boston's wards so as to comply with the changes in population and business which have developed in the last 10 years. A decade ago the City Council had charge of the redistricting. This time, the Legislature, after seeking an opinion from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, decided to take that work into its own hands and thereupon appointed a Boston ward redistricting commission which will soon begin that arduous undertaking.

The Legislature, after many hearings held by its banking committees, decided to place in the hands of a special legislative commission the entire subject of credit unions—the present Massachusetts laws governing their operation and the drafting of tentative laws for the better regulation of this rapidly developing business. The credit union special commission has organized and its secretary, John L. Wiseman, an attorney, is preparing an outline of procedure on the important work awaiting the commission.

Elevated Policy Study
Legislation involving the future of the Boston Elevated Railway Company has been obtained by a law passed by the last Legislature in the hands of a special legislative commission which is to study, to a certain extent, Boston and metropolitan conditions with a view to the further development and extension of the Boston Elevated system, but especially whether the Public Control Act of 1918 which then Governor, Calvin Coolidge, both endorsed and signed, is to be continued after it elapses in 1928, or 10 years after its enactment.

Under the Boston Elevated Public Control Act, the State guaranteed the payment of 5 per cent dividends on the

elevated's preferred stock; rehabilitated the rolling stock of the road and the supervision of the conduct of the entire rapid transit and trolley surface system through a board of five paid state trustees. The legislative commission is to determine what, in its judgment, the State should do in the matter of the Boston street railway system—buy the road, continue for 10 years more the present arrangement, or hand the property back to its owners. The cities and towns benefited by Boston Elevated Railway service, under the state control law, were assessed for the expense of running the line and rebuilding cars and tracks, but since that time much of the money advanced has been repaid.

Motor Traffic Problem
The control of the operation on the highways of motor vehicles is also placed in the hands of a special legislative committee of which the State Registrar, Frank A. Goodwin, is a member. The matter of motor truck operation is to be placed with the Department of Public Utilities but the regulating of automobile traffic on the State highways is a moot problem and one which the Legislature deemed wise to have studied thoroughly before further restricting legislation is enacted.

This committee, too, has organized and is preparing to approach the study of Massachusetts highway traffic with some idea of the importance of the work to be done before an actual start is made. Many public hearings are to be held at the State House on this subject and it is said that the commission probably will visit various parts of the State to note at first hand the variations of the problems to be solved.

Other important laws have to do with the water supply of the metropolitan district, and, in fact, the entire eastern part of the State; an investigation into the conditions of the blind in Massachusetts; the study and development of a system of highways in Boston which will do away as much as possible with the present greatly congested conditions which baffle the Board of Street Commissioners; the study of the harbor and the study of the question of laws permitting Boston to borrow for street improvements more than \$5,000,000, part of this beyond the debt limit; the rebuilding in a measure of the Harvard Bridge; the construction of a northern boulevard leading out of Boston; supervision of the sale of theater tickets by the Department of Public Safety; development of state parks and recreation grounds; continuation of the Connecticut Valley Regional Planning Board's work with a view of putting its best suggestions into effect; the study of the question of the water supply of the State; a law at the next session which will be satisfactory, and a commission which is intrusted with the study of fire control and the framing of regulations to reduce losses.

MOVE TO PROVIDE WORK IS ADVISED

Welfare Executive Thinks Public Works Best Way

Pointing out that new cases of family relief during the present month indicate more unemployment than in usual in July, Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the Family Welfare Council, urged that some steps be taken to help the jobless before winter.

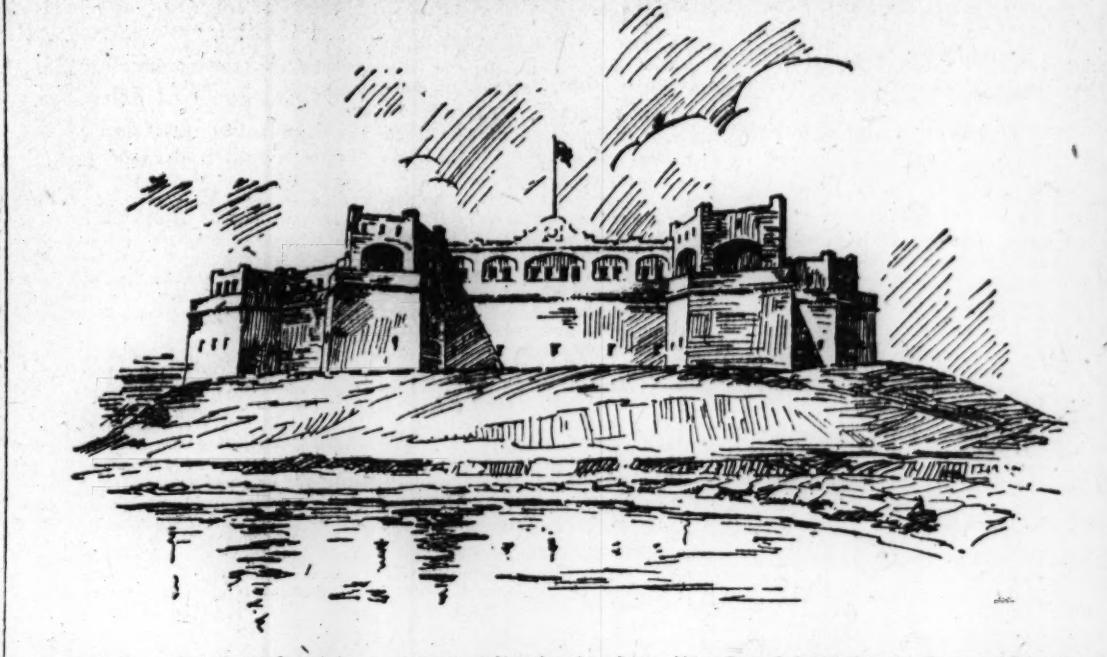
"Now is the time to meet the unemployment problem," said Mr. Raymond to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "not next winter when unemployment is normally at a higher level than in the summer months."

"We find a good deal of distress at present among families which are largely dependent upon employment of a seasonal nature. They do not have the work this summer that they usually have, and so are not able to obtain the reserve they need to carry them through the winter."

Mr. Raymond urged that public works be undertaken as a means of relieving unemployment, in accordance with the provisions of the bill presented to the last Legislature by the Federation for Placement Work, directing the reservation of public work until periods of business slackness and unemployment. This bill, Mr. Raymond said, attracted little public interest at the time, although it passed the House, and did not become law. Mr. Raymond produced figures showing the part played by unemployment in bringing families to the care of the society during the past five years. These figures showed a very low level of need due to unemployment during the "boom" years of 1919-20; but in the year from April 30, 1921, to April 30, 1922, unemployment was the largest cause for family need, there being 1309 cases due to unemployment out of a total of 2673 in that year. The months of May, June and July of 1921 showed totals of 90, 97 and 91 cases, respectively, as compared with eight, eight and six in 1923, only two years later, showing the rapid decrease in unemployment in the latter part of 1922 and the early part of 1923. But figures for May and June of this year show 23 and 37 cases of relief due to unemployment as compared with only eight and eight last year. Figures for July are not yet available. Mr. Raymond said, but added that reports from the field secretaries of the society show no marked improvement over the two months preceding.

CLIMBERS MEET IN ROCKIES
WINNIPEG, Man., July 17 (Special Correspondence)—With members of the Alpine clubs of England and the United States in attendance, the annual meeting of the Canadian Alpine Club will be held July 21 at the foot of Mt. Robson, the highest peak in the Rockies. Camps are to be established at Coleman Glacier and on Calumet Creek during the camp season, which opens July 25 and closes Aug. 4. There will also be a camp at timber line on Mt. Robson.

Proposed Coast Guard Academy Plant



These Plans For a New Coast Guard Academy Plant at New London, Conn., Have Been Submitted to the Treasury Department, and Are Awaiting the Expected Appropriation of the Necessary \$270,000.

NEW \$270,000 COAST GUARD ACADEMY BUILDING PROPOSED

Plans Await Approval of Treasury Department—Adequate Plant Declared Need of New London Division

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—A new and adequate plant is said to be one of the greatest needs of the Coast Guard Academy here. If \$270,000 can be found by the Treasury Department, under whose administration the Coast Guard service comes in peace time, the academy is to have the building. Furthermore the proposed plan for its erection calls for the use of the old fort as a foundation, and capping it with a modern structure of stone and glass in which shall be housed barracks and classrooms, laboratories and a gymnasium, together with other equipment for the maintenance and development of a service which is even now entering upon one of the most important evolutions in its history, the reborn campaign against the illicit liquor traffic along the coast.

Frequently the Coast Guard has been characterized as the pauper service of the Government. But this service not only fights rumrunners, but takes portable schoolhouses and grammar and arithmetic books to the Aleuts and the Eskimos. It patrols wastes of wind and surf-ridden coast line.

For some years a policy of "patch and make do" has prevailed in the Coast Guard service. At New London old and inadequate buildings have continued to do the duty which normally demands far more modern equipment. Each year it has been hoped that an appropriation would be made to enable the building of a new plant.

Location Is Ideal
Fort Trumbull, the location of the academy, commands an important position overlooking the Thames River and Long Island Sound. It is about three-quarters of a mile south of the center of the city. At the time of the Revolutionary War there was a "small redoubt" there and again in 1812.

The present fort was established as an army garrison in 1839. It is impossible to use it now for barracks, but alterations are under way to adapt part of it for use for machine shops in the interval before a new plant can be established.

Lieut. Comdr. James Pine has set forth in a paper recently submitted to the academy's magazine, "The Portent," the fact that the academy is not informed on what goes on at the academy. "An officer at the academy has expressed the opinion that probably eight out of every 10 people inland have no idea what the Coast Guard service is."

The cadet system of the Coast Guard is of long standing. No politics have ever appeared in the system. No appointments to the academy are made by Congress. Examinations for entrance are competitive and the field for applicants matches the limits of the country and its possessions.

In the early history of the academy the practice ship Chase was the permanent feature; such shore facilities as were available at the various ports of call were of a purely temporary nature. Permanent shore quarters were established at Arundel Cove, Md., in 1900. A few frame buildings were hastily erected in order to provide a shore plant. The cadets remained quartered, however, aboard the Chase as they had previously done.

Present Barracks Temporary
In 1910 permanent shore quarters were provided by the removal of the academy to New London. The fort is a pile of cut granite about 200 feet in diameter, chipped and cracked now in some places, but obviously good for long future service. At present the fort dominates the reservation and the eastern half therefore useless for building purposes other than by means of this proposed plan. The present academy buildings are crowded together in the rear, and there is not sufficient level space anywhere on the reservation either for an athletic field or for a parade ground, without the most extensive grading or filling. The present barracks is a temporary building erected during the war and now not in good condition. The installation of shops under way at present utilizes only half the space on the ground floor of the fort. The inner court of the fort measures approximately 80 by 100 feet. The proposed plan would roof over this space with a glass and steel dome, thus making it into a gymnasium and drill hall. Other details, similarly practical, enter into the proposed plan.

The raising of the frame buildings and the restoration of the natural beauty of the reservation are sought by those interested in the development of the idea when he says:

Some years ago, we at the college, began to think rather seriously of the fact that it was becoming more and more difficult to advise the farmers of Massachusetts with respect to their long-term policies, until we knew more about the market for their products—that is to say, until we knew more about what the food consumers of the State require.

GAS PRICE LOWERED BY CHELSEA MAYOR

Mr. Quigley Declares City Makes Profit at 17-Cent Price—Supply Guaranteed

"Business is good," said Mayor Quigley of Chelsea when asked this morning how his plan for selling gasoline at 17 cents a gallon was working out. To reduce the cost of gasoline for the public, Mayor Quigley, assisted by John F. Donovan, Representative, has purchased a large amount of gasoline, is selling it at 17 cents and says he is making a profit.

The Mayor was doing a respectable amount of business at the Chelsea City Stables on Fifth Street, the first station to open, this morning, but the public does not as yet know of the venture. With the opening of two or three more stations that the Mayor has planned, one at Carey and Spencer avenues, which will open Thursday, and one on Eastern Avenue which opens tomorrow, and the spreading of the news, these stations are expected to do a rushing business.

Gasoline is not being reduced at any of the other gasoline stations or garages, and the owners of these stations are greatly disturbed by the action of the Mayor as they declare they can reduce their prices until the wholesalers do so first. At the present price of 21 cents the garage men assert they are taking a one and one-half cent loss per gallon, due to the recent drop.

The Mayor said that he will give gasoline to the public at the lowest possible price until a substantial reduction in price is authorized by the large producing companies. He also said that he had met with considerable difficulty in carrying out his plan, both in the purchasing and the selling of the gasoline. It was not until late yesterday afternoon that he succeeded in signing a contract guaranteeing him a substantial supply, he said.

This morning he found that four of the stations that had promised to sell for him refused to participate in the attempt to lower the price of gasoline. Mr. Quigley says that he will find other stations that will co-operate with him, however, and is putting in a new 1000-gallon tank at the city stables.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT IS ADVOCATED

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield Emphasizes Institution's Possibilities in Solving Food Supply Problem

How the Massachusetts Agricultural College can become "worth its weight in gold" is explained by Kenyon L. Butterfield, formerly president of that institution, in a formal report of the work of the college in which he emphasizes what the institution can do through a practical study of the food problem of the State.

Development of the resources of the college so that an intensive, systematic and thorough study of the situation confronting the citizens of the State is the first requisite, according to Dr. Butterfield. He said he had naturally looked to the Legislature for co-operation with the college and a sufficient appropriation to make this study possible and practical. He said:

The food supply problem will doubtless call for prolonged research. It is a program which is frankly an enlargement of the scope of the institution, but one wholly germane to its agricultural character.

Specialists in Marketing
Very soon will come a demand for trained specialists in marketing and other similar phases of the work. In my judgment all of our agricultural colleges will soon attempt to cover this entire field; I present this college is the pioneer. I hope the people of Massachusetts are not unduly alarmed by becoming aroused to the significance of the food supply question and the need of educational work, and especially of investigation with respect to it, will permit this institution to assist in its solution, as it can if it recovers the facilities of equipment and an adequate staff.

Dr. Butterfield reviews the growth of the idea when he says:

Some years ago, we at the college, began to think rather seriously of the fact that it was becoming more and more difficult to advise the farmers of Massachusetts with respect to their long-term policies, until we knew more about the market for their products—that is to say, until we knew more about what the food consumers of the State require.

STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS SEEK IMPROVED HOUSING CONDITIONS

Undergraduates of Boston Institutions Propose Remedies to Raise Standards in Back Bay Section

Improvement of social standards and housing conditions for students and educational institutions in the Back Bay or student section of Boston, where thousands of students assemble during the educational year, are to be taken under special advisement next fall, by a committee composed of representatives of the faculty and student body of each institution.

This action is to be taken under the request of the students themselves through a committee representing Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Simmons College, Tufts, Harvard, New England Conservatory of Music, Emerson College of Oratory and Northeastern College.

Assistance of the school authorities is asked by the students in 10 definite lines of action. They say:

We believe that it would be a credit to our schools if liquor were forbidden and kept out of the student section of a social nature. If the faculty believe that a change in the Eighteenth Amendment should be made, let them, like President Butler of Columbia University, come out and say so; but so long as it is a part of our Constitution, we believe that undergraduates should be discouraged from breaking the law at the social affairs which are held by organizations which are a part of our educational life.

Housing Recommendations
Again the students say:

We believe that the section of Boston could be materially improved if the college authorities should unite in requesting the police to be more strict. We understand that the police are often very lenient with students, and appreciate it. But would it not really help the student more if he were taken to the station and reported to his school authorities? So long as others do not take our mistakes seriously, it is quite certain we will not take them seriously ourselves.

They ask that each school provide a list of approved rooming houses in which either men students or women students shall live, that each school shall have personal knowledge of the cleanliness of those rooming houses and the character of those in charge, that students of the underclasses live either in approved rooming houses or at home, and that all undergraduate social affairs be attended by suitable representatives of the faculty.

Farm Help Shortage Causes Co-operation

Vermont Farmers Solve Problem With Co-operative Machinery

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 22 (Special)—Two Vermont farmers who have been troubled by the high cost of labor and the difficulty of obtaining extra help in the haying season have solved the problem by co-operative effort. Although there is considerable unemployment in various industries, there is a shortage of good farm labor. F. J. Ethier and Walter G. Barry of Rochester, neighbors, found it necessary to have additional help in the haying season.

Neither could see the use in "paying \$3.50 to \$4 a day and board for a nine-hour working day, with no chores." After a discussion one said, "Why not buy a hay-loader instead of using that behind a rig hauled by my tractor we ought to do some business." They did both, bought the hay-loader and did business, "swapping work" and accomplishing more work in a shorter time than they had been able to do with high-priced help. They timed themselves on one busy day when it was necessary to build and found that in 45 minutes they loaded two big loads, hauled them with the tractor a distance of a quarter of a mile to the barn and were back in the lot for another load.

HARTFORD CONTINUES ONE-MAN TROLLEYS

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22 (Special)—The Hartford Common Council by a strict party vote of 9 to 6, five aldermen being absent, last night passed a resolution introduced by George G. Kaplan (R.), allowing the Connecticut Company to continue the operation of one-man trolley cars in the city of Hartford pending a decision in an action instituted by the city against the company involving the validity of the so-called Tucker act, an act which authorized the city and the company's predecessor.

In the pending action the city seeks payment of 2 per cent of the gross fares collected from the local lines in the calendar year of 1923, amounting to approximately \$50,000, which, under the Tucker Grant, the company is obligated to pay the city.

Mayor Norman C. Stevens has insisted that the company comply with the terms of the agreement, but he will permit the operation of one-man trolley cars. Six months ago the Common Council passed the one-man cars, effective July 21, but the Connecticut Company petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for an order permitting their operation in the city of Hartford. Action on this petition is also pending.

M. A. C. POLICY VIEWS TO BE ASCERTAINED

WORCESTER, July 22 (Special)—Views will be freely asked and obtained by agriculturists from all parts of Massachusetts on the future policy of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, at a meeting to be held in Worcester Aug. 14. The subject to be discussed principally is the future administration.

The letters calling attention to the coming meeting have been sent out to agricultural residents in all parts of the State and in part read: "Having read the letter of resignation of President Kenyon L. Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College, we believe that the time has come when the people engaged in practical agriculture in Massachusetts should express their desire as to the administration and future policy of the college."

'WET' CONVICTION UPHELD BY COURT

Majority Opinion Supports Serving of Warrant by Prohibition Agents in Rhode Island Case

The light of jurisprudential opinion again has been switched onto the question of just where the dry agent fits in the enforcement scheme in such a way as to make his position a bit more tenable. Two judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals—George H. Bingham of Concord, N. H., and Charles F. Johnson of Portland, Me.—say prohibition agents have the right to serve search warrants. Federal Judge George W. Anderson of Boston dissents. In his view the dry agent is merely a hired man—to use his own words—with no official standing whatever. That the agent is not an officer of the United States has three justices of the United States Justices in dissent. This opinion was handed down pursuant to the case of William F. Keelin of Rhode Island in which he appealed from his conviction in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the national prohibition law. He claimed that his conviction was based on evidence obtained through the use of a search warrant which was served by prohibition agents who were not civil officers of the United States, a procedure he held to be in contravention of the Espionage Act.

Court Is Sustained

The act of the District Court in holding the service by the prohibition agent legal is thus sustained, 2 to 1. Justices Johnson and Bingham say, in part:

There can be no question but that the commissioner of internal revenue is an officer of the United States charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law, to whom a search warrant may be issued for service; that the service of such a warrant is the execution of one of the powers essential to the enforcement of the law, and being an act authorized to be done by the commissioner, may, by the express language of the statute, like any other act in the enforcement of the law, be performed by an assistant or agent designated by him for that purpose.

Judge Anderson Dissents

In his dissenting opinion Judge Anderson says, in part:

There is no such official known to the law as a prohibition agent. Prohibition agents are not sworn. They give no bond. But armed with search warrants, they may enter premises offering extraordinary temptations to misappropriate property. This process may issue to search the person, even of a woman. It is a power expressly and carefully limited by the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution—one of the great guarantees of liberty.

They (prohibition agents) are merely the hired assistants of various subordinates, employed and discharged at pleasure. Their position carries no assurance of care and responsibility in exercising the extraordinary powers conferred by such warrants, which are easily capable of oppression and abuse. Victims of their misdoings under claim of federal power are remediless unless the wrong-doer happens to be financially able to respond in damages—which will be rare.

Only plain language and warrant to us in holding that Congress intended to vest such a power in a mass of employees selected as the prohibition officers are, to deal with misdoings, only. I find no such plain language, but the reverse.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION
Actual consumption of distribution of sugar this year will total 4,871,000 tons, predicts the Federal Sugar Refining Company in its new annual industry report. The Federal estimate is nearly 500,000 tons under the United States Sugar Association's figures.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS HOLD \$4,000,000,000

National League Seeks Enrollment of Every School Child in Thrift Program

CLEVELAND, O., July 22 (Special).—A plan to put the educational facilities of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations on the same footing as the American Bankers' Association was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute held preliminary to the convention of the league which opened today.

Under a plan presented by Frank A. Chase, educational director of the institute and chairman of the committee, and Prof. Horace F. Clark of the University of Wisconsin, the institute will organize local chapters in every city in which there now is a building and loan association, install classes in the leading colleges, universities and conduct a correspondence course.

Promotion of Home Owning

"The work of the institute is almost incalculable necessity," Professor Clark declared. "As the teaching of thrift and the promotion of home owning are the two prime aims of the association, evidently the men who are promoting two such aims should receive the benefit of all the training possible. It is remarkable at present, not only that the associations have reached the place where they hold about \$4,000,000,000 worth of resources, but that this growth can have been made as successfully as it has without the aid of school training. The purpose of the institute is to establish facilities which will supply this need to the men now growing up in the industry."

Two local chapters of the institute already have been in operation, one at Kansas City, Mo., and the other at Youngstown, O.

Session of Examiners

"Every school child should be a depositor in a building and loan association," it was urged by J. W. Johnson of Oklahoma, at the session of the building and loan examiners. "This is one of the best of early ways of impressing the value of thrift. Young married couples, too, should be urged to sign up in some building and loan association and be aided in the building of a home as soon as it is possible for them to do so."

The convention of the league opened today with the report of Miss Ann E. Bae of Buffalo, N. Y., president, and addresses of welcome by officials of Cleveland. A specially arranged organ program by Edward Craft was given for the delegates at noon in Cleveland's public auditorium.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLANS FULL TICKET

DOVER, N. H., July 22 (Special).—A movement is being projected in New Hampshire to support Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler for President and Vice-President on the Progressive ticket. The prime movers are prominent men of both the old parties who are dissatisfied with the ticket and platforms of the latter. It is proposed to place in the field a progressive ticket embodying candidates for President, United States Senator, Representative and Governor. The field is being looked over to obtain progressive candidates. For Governor, it is regarded as highly probable that John C. Hutchins, who was defeated in the primary two years ago by Fred H. Brown, now Governor, will head the state progressive ticket. Arthur H. Morrison, independent Republican of this city, has declared that he will be a candidate for presidential elector. Other well-known Republicans and Democrats in Keene and

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STAMPERS HOLD ANNUAL PARLEY

Two Groups to Collaborate on Legislative Program

The International Plate and Die Stampers of North America opened their thirty-second annual convention at the American House, Boston, this morning. Fourteen local unions are represented by delegates, and there are many "fraternal" delegates from groups of union men working in cities where no locals exist.

Today's program called for the reports of committees and local unions, and the presentation of resolutions. Resolutions presented at today's sessions will be referred to the resolutions committee, which will make its report tomorrow afternoon. Thomas F. O'Neill, international president, said. No business sessions are scheduled for Thursday and Friday afternoons. On Thursday afternoon the delegates will be taken to Nantasket, and on Friday afternoon an automobile trip along the North Shore has been arranged. Two sessions will be held each day, at 9:30 and 1:30, the convention closing Saturday afternoon.

Informal sessions were held yesterday, when arrangements for the convention were completed. James M. Curley, Mayor, delivered a speech of welcome, and brief addresses were given by Thomas F. O'Neill of New York, international president; Edward A. Putnam, president of Local 18, Boston Die Stampers; Walter A. Burke, president of Local 3, Boston Plate Printers; J. S. Leach, chairman of the convention committee, and Joseph P. Higgins of Boston.

The annual convention of the International Steel and Copper Plate Engraving League is also in session, at the United States Hotel, with William A. Barnes of New York, international president, presiding. About 17 delegates are present, from six locals, representing the 300 members of the league.

NICHOLS ASSUMES CHARGE OF BOSTON TEXTILE OFFICES

Charles B. Nichols of Lowell, who has been connected with the textile division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the past nine months, arrived in Boston today to become commercial agent at the New England district office of the bureau. Harvey A. Sweetser is acting district manager, following the promotion of Lynn W. Meekins to trade commissioner of Canada.

Mr. Nichols conducted a special investigation of the textile situation in England some time ago for private interests and has made a specialty of textiles. His connection with the Boston office is expected to be of value to the wide textile interests of New England. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1920. Mr. Nichols relieves Walter J. Donnelly, who has been assigned to assist Mr. Meekins in opening a new office in Ottawa, the first to be established in Canada.

New York—President Coolidge has accepted tentatively the invitation of the Central Trades and Labor Council to attend the Labor Day celebration at Fort Hamilton and deliver an address. It was announced by John J. Coughlin, secretary of the council.

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BUSINESS WOMEN STUDY BIG ISSUES

Resolutions by State Federation of Indiana Await Action by National Convention

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 22 (Special).—Resolutions adopted yesterday by the Indiana State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs are causing considerable comment among the delegates to the national federation in session here, before which similar proposals are to be placed.

The Indiana clubs went on record as supporting these measures:

National Child Labor Amendment.
Federal department of education.
Model public schools for the District of Columbia.
Further study of the proposed equal rights amendment.
Stricter enforcement of the state laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to school children.
Business half-holidays on Saturdays and earlier closing during the week.

Financial progress of the national federation which this year reached a self-supporting stage, was reported by Miss Mary L. Johnston, treasurer, who announced a balance of several hundred dollars in earned income, explaining that the federation during the last two years had paid off \$7795 of its debt.

Progress in organization by increasing close contact of national and local organizations was related by Miss Eleanor Coonrod, national executive secretary, who said that 36 states were visited by either the national president or executive secretary last year. Miss Adella Pritchard, national president, gave all her time to this work, traveling the greater part of the year.

As a means of obtaining still closer relations between national and local organizations, Miss Coonrod recommended the forming of local committees corresponding to the 10 national committees. She also advised each club to select some specific civic service as an evidence to the community of the high ideals of the organization. Honors of the greatest growth during the year were accorded to Kansas when Miss Coonrod reported 22 new clubs for this state.

A series of special professional gatherings began this week with luncheons for advertising women secretaries, real estate agents, and women employed in transportation, manufacturing, law and government, teaching and journalism.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A. AIDS ALIEN WOMEN

Appoints Secretaries for Work Among City's Foreign-Born

Preparatory to the work with foreign-speaking women which the Boston Young Women's Christian Association expects to take up in the fall through its newly established international institute, two foreign-born women have been appointed secretaries for work with their respective peoples.

Miss Olympia Yeranlian, formerly a teacher in the American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna, is the new Armenian secretary, and Mrs. Sophie

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Poumanos, formerly with the Children's Aid Society in Brooklyn, is the Russian secretary. Their duties will be to represent the Y. W. C. A. among the Armenian and Russian population of Boston, which is estimated to be more than 30,000.

The international institute was organized last February with Miss Georgia Ely in charge. There will be several undersecretaries, all of whom will be foreign-born or foreign-speaking women. Miss Ely has been making a survey of conditions among immigrant women in Boston upon which to base a program of work.

An entire floor of 12 Newbury Street will serve as headquarters, offices, and club rooms. It will be ready for occupancy in the early autumn. Decorations and furnishings are to bring out the international idea and will include contributions of handicraft by peasants of various countries.

Since the starting of the institute requests for service have come from 12 nationalities.

WARD REVISION INQUIRY OPENED

Investigation Into Boston Changes Begins at State House

Organization of the legislative recess committee for the revision of Boston's wards, the most important of the summer legislative activity, started at 12:30 o'clock today, when the committee held its initial meeting at the State House.

William S. Youngman, State Senator, chairman of the committee, and also candidate for State Treasurer, stated this morning that some drastic changes would necessarily be made in Boston ward lines.

"The object of the committee," explained Mr. Youngman, "is to place the ward lines of Boston on a basis of legal votes instead of by population, as is now done."

"The present system has been declared illegal by our Supreme Court, and under its system, wards which have a large unregistered alien population, have received a representation on the basis of that population. The committee will, of necessity, restrict the representation in such wards."

Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, in order to safeguard the interest of the Republicans of the city, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Youngman and Henry S. Clark, the only Republican senators of the committee.

Besides these the committee personnel consists of Senator John W. McCormick and Representative Davis B. Kennison, Carroll L. Meigs, Martin Hays, William D. Lancaster, G. A. Gilman, J. I. Fitzgerald, John H. Drew and Richard Walsh. All its members are from Boston.

DETROIT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
DETROIT, July 22.—Construction projects for which permits were issued in Detroit during last week carried cost estimates aggregating \$2,667,455, compared with \$2,655,820 a week ago and \$2,404,420 a year ago.

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MADISON WILL BE HOST TO 300 GIDEONS

Three Founders of Order Will Be Present at Week Convention in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., July 22 (AP).—A review of accomplishments of the Christian Commercial Travelers of America during 50 years of existence and aims and plans for the future will feature the convention of the national body here July 23 to 27, under arrangements completed by local officers. Between 300 and 400 Gideons from all parts of the nation are expected to be here for the meeting.

One of the features of the convention will be the presence of three founders of the order—E. S. Hill, Madison; John H. Nicholson, Denver, and W. J. Knight, Wildrose, Wis. These three will lead the anniversary home-coming celebration, Thursday night, July 24. S. E. Hill of Madison, first president of the Gideons, will preside.

National and International Christian leaders will speak before the convention. One of the outstanding figures will be S. E. Boggs of Philadelphia, national president of the organization. A. C. Parks, national chaplain; W. V. Crisler, national treasurer, and W. D. Gillespie, national vice-president, will be among the speakers.

Other headliners will include: Will J. Green of Toronto, general secretary of the Canadian order, who will represent that body at the national convention; Perry L. Gross, Kansas; R. N. Leonard, California; W. J. Masters, Pennsylvania; John H. Nichols, Colorado; Dr. William Arthur Gaffield, president of Carroll College, and Edgar J. Goodspeed, Chicago.

The national auxiliary also will hold its convention here during the main convention. Special musical numbers are being arranged under the direction of J. H. Francis, Milwaukee singer. Prof. E. B. Gordon of the University of Wisconsin will conduct an open air singing on the university campus. Excursions to points of interest in and near Madison will be added to the entertainment.

RECOUNT IN MAINE PROCEEDS RAPIDLY

AUGUSTA, Me., July 22 (Special).—Rapid progress continues to be made in the recount of the votes cast by the Republicans of Maine at the recent primary contest for nomination for Governor and in which Frank G. Farrington of Augusta was the victor on

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MAYFLOWER BAND WILL BE HONORED

Memorial Dedication Planned for Provincetown

Channing H. Cox, Governor, together with other officials and members of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, will go to Provincetown Aug. 9 for the dedication of the memorial to William Butten, Jasper More, Edward Thomson, Dorothy Bradford, and James Chilton, who were in the little band of 102 emigrants that sailed out from England to the New England coast aboard the Mayflower in the late summer of 1620.

The memorial exercises to be carried out under the direction of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will be simple, with Frederick A. Washburn, governor of the society, as presiding officer. The Rev. Dudley Richards Child of Hudson, Mass., a member of the society and descendant of James Chilton, will make the prayer. George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the society and editor of "The Mayflower Descendant," the official paper of the society, will give brief historical sketches of the persons honored by the exercises.

The actual unveiling of the memorial will be made by Miss Susan Hammond, daughter of Samuel Hammond of Nahant, Mass., also a descendant of James Chilton.

The memorial will be transferred by Frederick A. Washburn of the society to Thomas C. Thacher, chairman of the Provincetown Tercentenary Commission, who will accept it in behalf of the commission. The major address of the occasion will be made by Governor Cox.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR
NEW YORK, July 22.—The General American Tank Car for the first six months ended June 30th reports net income of \$1,100,243 after depreciation, federal taxes and reserve.

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L. & N. E. R.—Kings Cross, Finchley, Church End; Liverpool Street, Leytonstone.
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Size 18 inch, 59/4 Size 20 inch, 42/6
 Size 22 inch,.....47/6

THE RADIO PAGE

MANY HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES CAN BE ADDED TO RADIO EQUIPMENT

The Desk Lamp Makes Efficient Megaphone—Phonographs and Book Cases Come in for Use

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Phonographs, bookcases, library tables, and other household utilities have been used in many forms in conjunction with the operation of radio receiving instruments. The Signal Corps of the War Department makes use of a desk lamp as a megaphone and yet retains the true purpose of this electric-lighting unit.

The desk lamp itself is of more or less novel design, consisting of a bowl for containing two electric-light bulbs, placed in parallel, and a reflector or cover for reflecting the illumination within a narrow area. The base and shade partake of colors best suited for radiating light. This bowl-like design also possesses excellent acoustic qualities.

The suspended reflector or light radiating unit is provided with an opening at the top, in which is inserted a loud-speaking unit. The latter, by means of a wire, is connected with a radio receiving set, which may be located anywhere in the office or room. The burning of the electric lights in the bowl of this lamp does not interfere with the radio entertainment.

The use of a desk or table lamp in a twofold role offers several interesting possibilities. Homes, stores, hotels, clubs, and mercantile establishments may readily avail themselves of the service of this bowl-like apparatus for spreading radio entertainment over a room of considerable proportions. For instance, in a hotel lobby desk lamps, may be converted into radio receivers, subject to disconnection at the will of the listener. Homes, too, may resort to table lamps in diffusing radio programs when entertaining visitors. A number of commercial firms are now making instruments of a similar nature based on table lamps.

SCHENECTADY OFFERS DUAL CONCERT TREAT

SCHENECTADY, July 16.—Automobile tourists who visit Central Park at Schenectady, N. Y., during the months of July or August may enjoy the novel experience of listening to a concert direct from the instruments at the same time they hear the same concert by radio.

The Schenectady Little Symphony Orchestra will play at the tourist park Sunday afternoon, July 2, Aug. 10, 17 and 24, and the music will be radiated by WGY at Central Park and within 500 feet of the orchestra is the new induction loud speaker invented by Dr. C. W. Hewlett, of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company. By means of a loop aerial the radio waves of WGY carrying the orchestra music will be picked up and reproduced by the loud speaker.

The concert will begin at 2 o'clock, eastern standard time. Leo Klüwen, conductor of the WGY Symphony Orchestra, will direct the orchestra.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22

WYOA has a talk listed as "Teaching History Backward." This comes as a great relief. We have always wondered what it was that made our work in school so difficult, and now we know that it must have been teachers trained in this method of giving knowledge. Which, by the way, caused us to think how things would be reversed. For instance, if all the static that is heard on every receiver that tunes in WYOA in Washington could suddenly be turned back into the studio! The entire city would be a thing of memories, it seems.

Did any of you hear the excellent concert given by the Navy Band of the Virgin Islands recently? If you did miss this excellent performance do not neglect to tune in on WJZ on this date and hear these sailor boys. They are good. And from the same station we will have the New York Philharmonic Orchestra again, only this time Fritz Reiner will be the guest conductor. You had better stay tuned right in on this station for a while at least.

L. Dow Covington will continue from WYOA with his talk on the Pyramids and the Sphinx. WYOA is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Egyptologist and explorer and his talks are most interesting. WYOA will have a talk on "The Wonderland of Books." One needs only to wander through the rooms of some stately library and glance over the works there to realize how well chosen is the title of this address.

Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (485 Meters)
5 p. m.—Leo Reisman ensemble.
5:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—World market survey; late news from the National Industrial Conference Board.
WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music by Joseph Chickens and his orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor of Cincinnati Orchestra, conducting.

10:15 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen Boicclair.
WEAF, American Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
10 a. m.—Emanuel Stier, baritone.
10:10 a. m.—"The Wonderland of Books," by Dr. William Bradley Ott.
10:35 a. m.—Motion picture forecast, by Arlene Woodard.
3 p. m.—Moonlight Instrumental Trio.
3:15 p. m.—Hazel C. Schneider, soprano, accompanied by Winifred T. Barr.
3:40 p. m.—Children's stories by Olive Sutherland.

5 p. m.—Dinner music.
6:30 p. m.—Lilli Maurer Offen, soprano, accompanied by Miss Louise Engesser.
6:40 p. m.—Carlo Cestivo, accordion player.
6:55 p. m.—"Close-Up of O. Henry's Life," by William Williams, an intimate friend of O. Henry.
7:10 p. m.—Lilli Maurer Offen, soprano, accompanied by Frederic H. Yeomans.
7:50 p. m.—Orchestra, E. J. Dantzig, director.

WJZ, New York Radio Corporation, New York City (455 Meters)
4 p. m.—Trio.
4:15 p. m.—Eleanor Gunn's Fashion Talk.
4:30 p. m.—Daily menu.
4:50 p. m.—Navy Band from Virgin Islands.
7 p. m.—Frank Dole, "Dogs—The German Shepherd Dog."
7:20 p. m.—Financial developments of the day.
7:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, guest conductor.
10:10 p. m.—The Outlook talk.
10:25 p. m.—The Radio Franks—Wright and Resniker.
10:45 p. m.—Roger Wolfe's orchestra.

11:0, La Presse, Montreal, Canada (480 Meters)
7 p. m.—Stories in French and English.
8:30 p. m.—Varieties from La Presse studio.
10:30 p. m.—Cabaret.
WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (480 Meters)
9 a. m.—Seashore gossip.
12 noon—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.
2:30 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra. Soloists, Miss Ednah Cook Smith, contralto; Mr. G. Spadocini, trombone.
5:05 p. m.—Dinner music by Ehrenzeller's Concert Orchestra, George Ehrenzeller, conductor.
6 p. m.—Bedtime stories.
8 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"What the Wild Waves are Saying," picked up by a microphone placed against the breaking waves.
7:50 p. m.—Concert by Vessella's Concert Band. Soloists, Miss Della Samoloff, soprano.
8 p. m.—Bob Leman's Dance Orchestra.
10:05 p. m.—Dance music by Harvey Marburger and his orchestra.

This Lamp Acts in a Dual Role



A Product of the United States Army Signal Corps, This Lamp Is Also a Loud Speaker. The Cord at the Right Comes Down From the Electric Light Socket. While the One From the Left Is Attached to a Radio Receiver. The Loud-Speaking Unit Is Fastened at the Top of the Inverted Bell and the Tone Is Diffused In and About the Glass Globe Containing the Regular Electric Bulbs. The Result Is That Music Goes Out in All Directions Instead of Being Megaphoned at One Point. As Is the Effect With the Ordinary Horn.

5:45 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Musical program given by the following artists: Anne Ritchie, soprano; Sallie Menke, pianist; Frank Sturtevant and his Chamber Orchestra.
7:30 to 7:45 p. m.—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
8 p. m.—Musical program.
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Address—Sixth of a series of piano lessons by Miss Maudie Littlefield; address—Clerin Zumwalt, author and lecturer, tenth of a series of educational lectures; children's story and information program; music—Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players.
WHAA, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (464 Meters)
8 p. m.—Joint recital by Mrs. C. L. Robbins and Miss Anna Pierce.
WHAY, The Courier Journal and the Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)
4 to 5 p. m.—Selections by Dick Quinlan's orchestra.
5:30 to 6 p. m.—Concert by Roberta Gardner.
WFAA, The Dallas News and the Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)
12:30 to 1 p. m.—Address, DeWitt McMurry.
8:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Song and orchestra recital by talent from Van Alstyne, Tex. In charge of Ray A. McQuire of League of Women Voters.
11 to 12 p. m.—Mrs. Margaret Fifer and her orchestra.

WLAG, Cutting-Washington, St. Paul, Minn. (412 Meters)
10:45 to 11:15 a. m.—Household hints.
2:10 to 2:40 p. m.—Women's hour.
WLAZ, The Dallas News and the Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)
12:30 to 1 p. m.—Magazine reading.
8 to 9 p. m.—Dinner hour concert by George Osborn's orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—Lectures by members of Minnesota County Fair Association.
WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (424 Meters)
5 p. m.—Address—Teaching History Backward.
6 p. m.—Popular half-hour.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Russ Townsend's orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Program by First Christian Church Orchestra, Joseph F. Woolery Jr., leader.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KFI, Earl C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (460 Meters)
6:45 to 8 p. m.—Aeolian organ recital.
8 to 9 p. m.—"Coconut Grove Orchestra."
9 to 10 p. m.—Concert.
KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (412 Meters)
4 to 5:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra. San Francisco, Vinto La Ferrara conducting.
8 p. m.—Arlon Trio; KGO Mixed Quartet; steel and Spanish guitar duet; vaudeville sketch; pianist; soprano and contralto duet; tenor; contralto; soprano and tenor duet; Margaret Avery, cellist; Gwynn Jones and Richard Lundgren, tenor and baritone duet; vocal trio.
10 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Henry Halstead's Orchestra.
12 noon—Reading the Scripture.
2 to 2 p. m.—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra.
2:30 to 3:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin.
4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra.
5:30 to 6:30 p. m.—Children's hour.

WORLD-WIDE RADIO ASSOCIATION URGED
Effort to Be Made to Extend American Body to International Scope

NEW YORK, July 22.—What promises to be one of the most important steps ever taken to promote international unity of peoples and further peace throughout the world has lately been inaugurated, according to an announcement made by Alfred M. Caddell, secretary of the American Radio Association, with national headquarters at 59 Union Square, New York City. It is the establishment of international relations to be carried on directly by the public by means of radio. Heretofore all international communication has, in the main, been conducted through diplomatic and commercial channels, but an open forum to be conducted by the various peoples themselves is now being sponsored by the American Radio Association. Mr. Caddell said further:

"The success of the American Radio Association has had in bringing local radio clubs and individual listeners together into one national organization shows what can be done along international lines. It has attracted attention not only in every state in the Union, but throughout the whole world. Inquiries have come from England, France, Canada, New Zealand, Mexico and the British West Indies."

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RICHMOND, VA.
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Thalheimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
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Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

STATION TO SEND FROM SEA BOTTOM

WIP Will Radiocast From Diver's Helmet From Floor of the Atlantic Ocean

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Since radiocasting took this country by storm, many strange things and many strange sounds have been radiocast. The roar of the mighty Atlantic's waves, the voice of an aviator high in the sky.

And now, the marvels of the deep sea will be radiocast to the entire world. On Thursday, July 31, at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. the Atlantic City control station of radio broadcasting station WIP, of Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, will radiocast from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Not satisfied with the new and novel idea of radiocasting the surly noises of the mighty Atlantic, station WIP's engineers looked for a stunt that would be even more thrilling.

So a deep sea diver will drop over the side of a boat to the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, 50 feet or so below. In his diving helmet he will have a special radio microphone, connected by lead cable to the boat and from there to the remote control station of station WIP on the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J.

C. O. Jackson, expert diver of the Philadelphia Derrick and Salvage Corporation, will have the distinction of being the first man to talk over radio from the bottom of the sea.

Through the heavy glass windows of his diving suit, Mr. Jackson has seen many strange and wonderful sights of under-sea life. The special microphone, which will be attached inside his helmet, will enable him to describe to the radio public exactly what is going on at the bottom of the mighty Atlantic.

The strange fish and other sea creatures living at the bottom of the sea will be described. The appearance of the sub-sea foliage and mineral formations will be told in full detail.

This will be the first time that any radiocasting station has sent a microphone to the bottom of the sea. Special cable, waterproof and flexible, is necessary to connect the diver to the boat. The cable will originate from the helmet of the diver, thence to the boat floating on the surface of the water above. The boat, in turn, will be connected by wire to the remote control station on the Steel Pier. Here the voice from under the ocean will be amplified many thousands of times, then transmitted over special telephone lines to the main station, located on the Gimbel Brothers store in Philadelphia, more than 60 miles away.

Radio fans may well tune in to station WIP, 509 meters, Thursday, July 31, 3 and 8 p. m.

INJUNCTION GRANTED TEMPORARILY AGAINST RADIO SECURITIES CO.

NEW YORK, July 22.—John M. Tierney, Supreme Court justice, has granted a temporary injunction against the Radio Securities & Finance Corporation.

Select a Refined GIFT FROM SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry—Novelties
2nd at Broad Street, RICHMOND, VA.

Didonhaver & DuBois
Correct Feminine Apparel
Grace Street at Second
Richmond, Virginia

W. FRED RICHARDSON
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Please send without charge or obligation copy of booklet "Savings & Nation."
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For Men, Women and Children
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Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

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Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

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Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

tion and Campbell Mason, its assistant treasurer and general manager, upon the complaint of Deputy Attorney-General Maurice G. Lynn.

Mr. Lynn alleges that the corporation and Mason transmitted a circular letter to stockholders of the Radio Corporation of America, requesting them to send the defendants their certificates for conversion into new stock of the Radio Corporation of America under a reorganization plan. He stated that several hundred stockholders of the Radio Corporation of America responded to this communication and mailed their certificates to defendants. He further alleges that the defendants did not at any time intend to effect the exchange, but, with intent to defraud such stockholders, sold the stock and appropriated the proceeds.

RADIO INDUSTRY GROWS RAPIDLY

Statistics Show Rapid Growth in Recent Months

Interesting figures outlining the growth of the radio industry are published in the June issue of Century. The writer says, in part:

More than 2,500,000 radios have been manufactured and sold in the last three years in this country. Five hundred and sixty commercial radiocasting stations are in operation in the United States, and 14,000 amateur transmitters send and receive either by radio telegraph or telephone.

According to engineers of the Radio Corporation of America, 300 manufacturers are turning out sets or parts of sets, 30 radio magazines have been started, 250 books have been written on the subject, 20,000,000 listeners constitute the present (spring of 1924) radio audience, and these spent \$175,000,000 on their hobby last year, giving employment in one way or another to perhaps 500,000 persons. There are 12 transoceanic stations, which communicate not only with Europe and Latin America but with 2700 radio-equipped ships. Other parts of the world are following in our footsteps, though not with American rapidity. Only China, it is said, sets her face grimly against this newest development from the Orient, to possess a radio, there being rigidly forbidden by law.

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SIMPSON'S
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Merchandising, at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford you daily opportunities of economy.

The Cloth Hall at Ypres, Before, During and After Bombardment. It Is Expected That Part of the Ruins Will Be Kept as a Monument to the War



Founding a Busy Colony Upon the Ruins of Ypres

Belgian Government Attracts Former Citizens Back With
Cinema, Garden City and Reconstruction of Buildings

By CHARLES W. ELIOT 2d

REBUILDING Ypres is like founding a colony. That was what the High Commissioner told me when I dined with him during a recent visit to "Wipers." At least, I had expected to visit "Wipers," the desolate scene of four years of destructive warfare, but what I found was Ypres, a busy and populous city. The colony was certainly well established.

The prospects for the colony were discouraging enough in 1920, when Carol Verwiltgen took up his work as High Commissioner in the Ypres Sector. There was a wilderness, not of forest, but of shell holes, and unimaginable havoc and desolation to be put in order. There were tumbling ruins and masses of rubbish and barbed wire to be cleared away. There were lost streets and boundary lines to be discovered and determined. There was a whole city to be built. There was an ever-present danger of unexploded shells. These difficulties were formidable enough but they were small in comparison to another problem involved. The great question was how to restore the confidence and hope of the former citizens.

The Law of Reconstruction of the Devastated Regions passed by the Belgian Parliament in April, 1919, had anticipated that reconstruction would naturally be started and carried forward by private initiative, but when the following January came around with almost no progress to report, a scheme of government leadership had to be instituted and developed. The first arrangement provided for a single commissioner for all the devastated regions. This was changed to provide for three commissioners with headquarters at Ypres, Dixmude, and Bruges. It was under this new law of January, 1920, that Mr. Verwiltgen started his work for the "colony" at Ypres.

Attracting the Population to Return
Times have changed since the first American colonists arrived at Jamestown and the Pilgrims at Plymouth. In Ypres the first constructive work consisted in laying out and building simple dwellings, in a kind of Garden City (Cité Jardin de Ligy), and putting up a moving picture theater. The modern colonists were attracted by Douglas Fairbanks rather than by the hope of trade or the lure of gold or by the desire for "freedom to worship God." The model houses of the Garden City and their pleasant surroundings proved the possibility of rebuilding and the cinema gave an aspect of normal conditions. The first area cleared was the park facing the temporary railroad station. These were the first steps toward the essential restoration of public confidence.

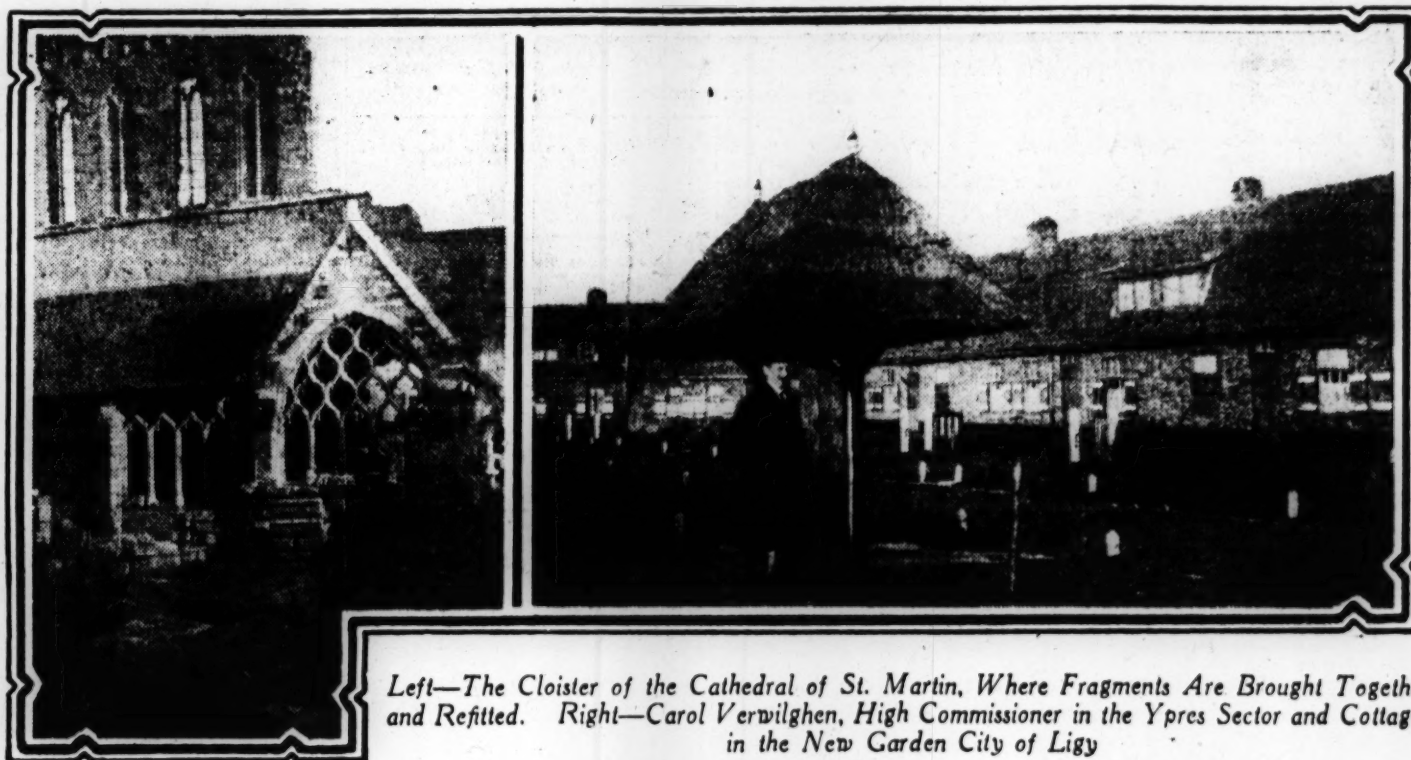
By May, 1920, these undertakings were well advanced and word began to reach the former inhabitants of Ypres that wooden houses were available or would be provided for all returning refugees, many of whom had not seen the place for six years. The people began to stream back and continued to come until now the population numbers 12,000 as compared with 15,000 before the war. The returning inhabitants are still at work "clearing up." The dump grows bigger and bigger and every day at noon one hears the explosion of piles of unexploded shells, a regular cannonade.

The significant thing in the whole operation is that everything has been predicated on the mental attitude of the population. The other outstanding thing is that the government, through the High Commissioner, has almost invariably had to plan and start and nurture all the essential enterprises of a modern town. Thus the government inaugurated and ran the stores and established and operated a mess, until private enterprise acquired enough confidence to take over and conduct business. The government built the temporary wooden houses and when permanent rebuilding was undertaken it was the government that showed confidence in the future general reconstruction by beginning work on the public buildings.

For private rebuilding the Government stood ready to help and soon the piles of wreckage on scattered lots began to be replaced by new walls, floors, and roofs. Toward this work the Government paid a percentage of the pre-war value of the building, but

amazing speed. One can see all sorts of architecture of various periods in different stages of construction. One wonders what the architects and masons of the Middle Ages would think of the electric cranes and drills which are being used in the rebuilding of the Cathedral of St. Martin. They would be as bewildered as the modern visitor is fascinated by the combination of old and new methods of procedure and they would be startled by the rapidity of the work. Here are buildings being reconstructed in a mere fraction of the time it took to build them in the first place, and, with all the speed, there has been meticulous care to adjust and adapt the old fragments, to use the same kind of stone from the same quarries, and to build in accordance with the original designs.

The work on the Cathedral has been going on for two years and it is hoped to complete it in 18 months. Many other buildings are complete, but there are still vacant lots and other lots still



Left—The Cloth Hall of the Cathedral of St. Martin, Where Fragments Are Brought Together and Refitted. Right—Carol Verwiltgen, High Commissioner in the Ypres Sector and Cottages in the New Garden City of Ligy

tion to reproduce things as they were in 1914. One cannot but sympathize with this desire for the old and the familiar, but at the same time one cannot but regret certain lost opportunities for simple improvements in the town plan. Almost no changes of street plan or alignment have been found to be possible. Most of the private houses are reproductions or imitations of the old Flemish style, while the public buildings are being rebuilt literally stone for stone. This is possible because plans of the structures were filed in Brussels before the war and the details of all restoration work were thus available. Now the fragments that are found are fitted together and pieced out to remake something that will look as nearly as possible like the buildings that existed before the war.

Amazingly Quick Results
Lost opportunities are not without interest, however, and when the causes and results are both unusual and impressive they may be more than interesting. The reason for rebuilding on the old lines was primarily, as I have said, the passionate conservatism and sentiment of the inhabitants, but it was also due to the necessity for speed and to the insufficient number of competent Belgian architects capable of undertaking such tasks. The situation here, as in all the other aspects of the work, was controlled by the necessity of getting quick results in order to encourage the returning refugees.

In all parts of Ypres the work of reconstruction is going forward with

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in the stage of "clearing" preparatory to rebuilding. The most famous building in Ypres, the splendid Cloth Hall, (Les Halles) built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and long the glory of the city, is still the subject of discussion as to what shall be done, so that now only preservative work is going forward. It is expected that the western part will be rebuilt and that the remainder will remain a ruin and a monument of the World War. It is to be hoped that this will be the final decision for the ruin is very beautiful and impressive.

Ypres is no longer in the colony stage of development. It is well started on a new chapter in its long and varied history. The work of the High Commissioner has been successful in restoring public confidence and his efforts have resulted in the reconstruction of the formal forms of social existence and of local government. The ancient street plan recalls the medieval times, and the British Memorial at the Menin Gate and the ruins of the Cloth Hall remain to symbolize its latest trials. Ypres hums with activity, with vigorous humanity, and with all its newness still bears witness to its historic past.

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SHOES
Six Stores in
Washington
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Recent Stamp Issues Record World Events

GERMANY has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Postal Union and has brought out a special pair of stamps—40 pf. brown and 80 pf. green—both bearing a portrait of the Postmaster-General, Dr. von Stephan. The stamps have been surface printed at the Government Printing Works, Berlin, on white wove paper watermarked with the mesh pattern and perforated 14. Another commemorative of much similar design and format to the 5000 and 10,000 M. pictorials of last year is a 2 M. blue, recess printed at the Government Works, on similar paper and showing a view of Cologne. It was issued on the occasion of the industrial fair held recently in that city. The much talked of commemorative

shows the King in the uniform coat adorned with heavy-bullion epaulets, and the "epaulette" design is to the Belgian collector what the Penny Black is to his English colleague. The idea was to embody the general appearance of the old issue and it appears that the work was well in hand when an accident held up the printing, and this accounts for the second appearance of the "Montenez" type. Not since the old series of '88 has there been an Argentine stamp of the value of 25c. This denomination is now required, however, for registered letters and an order for 10,000,000 has been approved by the postal department in Buenos Aires.

Russian Series Complete
The current Russian series is now almost complete, but all the additional values, it will be noted, are perforated,

follow and this will complete the current set—1 kopek to 10 rubles—in the new gold currency.

Poland's New Set
As we have already seen those European states in which the value of the currency had depreciated to such a low ebb one by one returned to a gold basis, and Poland has been the last to do this. The change is heralded by a new set of stamps depicting the White Eagle within a wreath, printed on poor quality paper and badly perforated 10½ to 11½. There are nine values—1 to 50 groszy. A 100 grosz is equal to 2½ zloty or gold francs and this sum is the equivalent of the pound. This new series brings the list of high value provisionals to an end. It is interesting to recall that it was the Russian postal authorities who devised the novel idea of printing stamps without any indicated value upon them, these stamps being sold at whatever the ever-changing postal tariff happened to be at the time.

Very little is known about this peculiar issue and perhaps a few details may help collectors, more especially as some of the descriptions hitherto given are most misleading. There are four stamps in this series, all imperforate, and each bearing a different design. These designs represent the four principal methods of conveying mails today—the motor van, the railway train, the steamship and the airplane—and the colors are lilac, light blue, violet and gray-blue respectively. All bear the initials signifying the union of Socialist Soviet republics and beneath each vignette is the legend "for the starving." Printed in sheets of 50, these stamps first made their appearance in November, 1922, and the first printing, as the inscription points out, was a charity issue, probably in connection with the famine relief funds. This initial emission was sold at 25 rubles a set, 5 rubles of which went to the funds of the charitable organizations. The later printings, however, appear to have been used for ordinary postal purposes and sold at the rate of the prevailing postal tariff. There were 200,000 sheets of the locomotive type printed, 100,000 with the motor van design, 80,000 of the steamship and 20,000 of the airplane. At the time it was suggested that this series was intended for use on mail matter carried by airplane, and curiously enough in the following year (1923) a series of four airmail stamps was prepared, the design being almost identical with the depicting the airplane in the charity issue which has just been described above. There are four values in this air-line series, 1 ruble red-brown, 3 rubles blue, 5 rubles yellow-green and 10 rubles red. All are imperforate, and the values were based on the paper currency of 1922. The postal authorities, however, decided to make use of the issue and accordingly the series has

been surcharged in kopeks of the new currency as follows: 5 kopeks on 3 rubles (450,000), 10 kopeks on 5 rubles (450,000), 15 kopeks on 1 ruble (850,000) and 20 kopeks on 10 rubles (1,450,000). In their original state the stamps were issued.

Danzig Aero Issues
The subject of aero stamps recalls the fact that no state has been more prolific in issuing this type of adhesive than the free city of Danzig, and now there is a new series in the lately adopted gold currency, the design showing a plane in flight over the city and embodying the arms within an elongated heater shaped shield. The design is very like that adopted for the series introduced in May, 1921, for the Stettin-Königsberg route. This new set has five values—10, 20, 40 pfennig and 1 and 2½ gulden—the latter value being of larger size, and the colors are red, rose-lilac, brown, green and brown-violet respectively.

The "Manzoni" Series
There were 50,000 complete sets of the recently issued "Manzoni" series printed, and of this number 15,000 were set aside for use in the Italian colonies. Of the lower values, however, a much larger number was printed and in addition to the sets from 10c. to 5 lire, there were 250,000 of the 10, 15, 30, and 50c; and 50,000 of the 1 lire. The stamps were to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of Alessandro Manzoni, and four of the designs represent scenes from his great historical romance, "I promessi Sposi." The 1 lire value shows the white's home at Milan and his portrait adorns the high value stamp. The stamps were sold at a certain sum over the face value and the object is to set aside the amount obtained to finance the production of a memorial edition of Manzoni's works, quite a novel idea for an undertaking by the postal administration. All denominations are of large size, and were manufactured at the Petit printing works in Rome from the designs of Sr. Federici. The 30c. 1 lire and 5 lire are said to exist imperforate. Italy has also issued a postage stamp of 55c. value in the same design and color as the 50c., and there is also a new 30c. for express letters. R. F. H.

From the AVENUE at NINTH



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Outstanding Fashions in Stationery

New York
Special Correspondence
IF THIS season the summer vacation flings away an old resolution to confine her correspondence to the addressing of a few post cards, and finds a new delight in note writing, it won't be a surprise to the stationers. They say that a tempting snare for the pen is not the feet, but the ink tracks of the epistolary enthusiast. That purse-wrecking curiosity which makes a woman wonder just how a letter in her handwriting will look on a certain attractive sheet of paper and on its distinctive envelope is a motive power of which stationery designers have availed themselves, and because of their new offerings letter writing is expected to rise to a high crest.

If the postman is burdened with added baggage that lengthens his long summer days, at least one of his former petty worries is eliminated. The tiny note, that was wont continually to slip out of his pack, but had to be, because it was essential to the personality of any truly "dainty woman," is something which he can afford to smile at now as a memory. The three-by-two inch note of yesterday has slipped out of his pack for good and all. Instead there is an eight-by-four gray one that refuses to be lost.

"There," said a saleswoman, holding it up, as she stopped at one of the stationery counters of a large department store, before which she moved as respectfully as if treading the paths of her neighbor's flower garden, "is an envelope of character. It's like the woman of today. It means something—and people are bound to notice it."

She was exhibiting one of the most popular envelopes of this season. In size it is long enough to encase a wide sheet of deckle edge paper, which folds tablet-wise into three sections; in color it charms with a dove-tone gray; in quality it shows a smooth and pen-inviting texture, and in price it is moderate enough to interest almost everyone.

To many shoppers, the large-sized stationery for women is not a new thing. It may, nevertheless, be surprising to some how popular it has become. This year has shown such a decided turn of general taste in this direction that those who still writing-paper are no longer describing this style as a fad, but as "something that belongs to the modern woman."

"Letterette" Paper

The long gray envelope is conservative compared to some of the papers now being sold for social use. One of the shops includes in its most exclusive stock, an envelope of formidable dimensions almost undreamed of heretofore, except perhaps for valentines. The envelope is equal in size, approximately, to the cover of the average book of modern fiction, measuring in some instances, 5½ inches in width and 7½ inches in length. The corresponding paper fits into the envelope without folding.

This is a style belonging distinctively to the new season. Known in some shops as the "Letterette" paper, it originated as a substitute for the usual note paper which folds once to fit into a small envelope. It is still used in the note size, but the advantage of writing on paper that one does not have to fold is proving so great in appeal that the style, as we have seen, is carried out in the larger sheets for letters as well as in the note size. While this non-folding style is a specialty chiefly of the shops catering to those who buy expensive papers, it is available at one or two of the department stores, where it is democratically priced.

Novelty Papers

Colors, however, are holding their own in stationery, as in clothes, in some of the more generally-frequented shops. This is true more of the linings than of the paper itself, however. The French importations have envelope linings of brilliant blue tissue paper, deep violet, and combinations in striped or cross-bar effect that certainly do not suggest an uncompromising swing to the conservative. A new Parisian paper, which during its brief experience in New York shops has given promise of winning favor, is delicate blue with the edges "bleeded" in a much darker shade of blue. This is an effective variation of the colored border idea, sponsored by dealers now. It is a true printing that gives the impression of the borders

being roughly washed on, by brush, and is attracting attention from those who like novelties.

Blue and gray are the predominant color-motifs in monograms. Many shades of blue are combined with silver, none of these being more beautiful, perhaps, than the deep blue, bordering on violet, which is used as a background for silver letters. "Cut-out" monograms, in which the spaces within letters are opened, leaving revealed the paper underneath, are popular with many, because of their rather lacy effect. Square and octagonal monogram plates are much in vogue. The less definite outlines of the plate providing for long, thread-like letters are seen, too, and are charming to many women, although not the outstanding choice.

The uniformity so conspicuously lacking in women's stationery is read-

ily noticeable in the new boxes of writing paper for men. Heretofore, dealers say, not much attention has been paid to the tastes of men. Now there are available gift boxes, providing for extensive use, containing six packages of envelopes and a drawer of paper, arranged in the most convenient manner possible, in contrast with the more involved system in gift boxes of women's stationery, with their usual variety of letter size, note size and corresponding card, and the packages of graded envelopes, to draw from.

Interest in distinctive writing paper seems to be gaining ground insistently. Not among the selected few alone, but in the case of almost everybody the fashion is in favor of choosing something that is individual. In conformity with this trend, the shops are showing unprecedented varieties and are striving to introduce into even their plainest lines an outstanding note of "character."

Should Everyone Work on a Budget?

Chicago
Special Correspondence

BUDGETS have come to have a definite place in business and in the last five years in a good many homes, but in order to extend the practice yet farther one woman has traveled up and down and all throughout the middle west and has gone east also discussing budgets for the home and giving a service that is exceptional. This woman is Clara Ingram Judson, budget expert of the American Bond and Mortgage Company.

Mrs. Judson operates in the company a home economics department, which is vastly different from the usual type of service departments in other houses, as selling is always a part of the plan. Mrs. Judson does not sell, but she is besieged with questions from all classes of people and averages more than half a dozen budget planings each week for people who wish it.

Her first experience was received during the war. There was a conference one afternoon at the Chicago Woman's Club and the subject of paying children for housework came up. Many of the women favored remunerating them, but Mrs. Judson objected, saying it was their duty to share in the work of the home, because they are partakers of its income. The discussion waxed warm. Reporters were present and the next morning Mrs. Judson was called upon by a representative of the United States Treasury Department in charge of war savings stamps, and the conference resulted in her going out to lecture under these auspices to present the idea of budgets to women in the home.

War Economy First

When one afternoon in 1917 this division had her talk to a group of 500 women, the head of the extension department of the University of Illinois, who was in the audience, at once induced Mrs. Judson to go on a lecture tour for them and present this subject before women's clubs and farmers' institutes. She found such a response that she wrote two articles and sent them to W. Frank McClure, who was at that time editor of the Fort Dearborn Magazine. He purchased them immediately and asked for more. So successful were these that Mrs. Judson has been a regular contributor ever since. When the magazine was taken over by the American Bond and Mortgage Company it was an easy step to follow these articles by opening a home economics department and asking Mrs. Judson to take charge of it.

"How is it that you were even in the beginning so well informed on budgets?" Mrs. Judson was asked.

"All my married life," she replied, "has been lived upon a budget." In amplifying that statement Mrs. Judson pointed out the time-worn method of asking "father" for money whenever one had to have it, and the fact that "father" usually received his favorite dinner before the question was broached. "It was a custom handed down through the generations," she said, "so no one was to blame; but nevertheless it made me decide that if I ever married, my children would never be so humiliated. My husband is a very broad-minded man, and when I proposed my plan to him before our marriage, he heartily agreed; it was something new and we had great fun developing it. It was so successful that when our two daughters were old enough to have an allowance, their paydays were just as regular as those of salaried workers."

Friction Over Money

"In my experience with the public I have found that the bulk of friction between the two generations is due to money. Misguided parents pose before their children as having larger means than they really possess, and then resent it when the children demand something based on that pose. Another point I have learned is that many parents have no sense of financial integrity toward their children. You have heard parents say, 'I've no change today, Johnny, I'll pay you your allowance when I get some.' Is that the way business is conducted in any

establishment? Paydays should be regular events in every household. The children plan for certain things when payday comes, just as you or I do. "One of the most interesting phases of the work," she continued, "is the vast number of questions that are asked. I had a funny experience with a man who came in and wanted to know how much his wife should spend for clothes. I told him that would largely depend upon his income. 'Well,' he said, 'I give that woman \$1 every week and she says it isn't enough.' The other night I spoke over the radio and received 507 letters from all over the country asking me questions. Of that number 17 were from men inquiring how much income a man should have before marrying. The majority of the others came from young married people with one or two children. One man sent me a list of questions to help him work out his own budget and at the same time enclosed a number of snap-shots of his family, adding a postscript 'I just know you are interested in everyone in the world.' I gathered that from the way you spoke over the radio."

"Any number of men come to my office or write me about planning a budget for them and ask for estimates on living expenses for two. The most difficult group to interest are the young business women. I have been able to win their interest only by suggesting that they save for deferred spending—as for a trip to Europe. My hope is that the thrill they have in seeing the balance increase will induce them to continue saving."

Mrs. Judson has a winning personality and is interested in people. Her

American Clocks in Scotland

SALES of old-fashioned New England 30-hour and eight-day clocks are now recognized as the foundation of the present supremacy of American clocks and watches in Scotland, and the early makers of these states should be credited as the pioneers in the market," says H. D. Van Sant, American Consul of Dundee, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

He finds that between 60 and 70 years ago American family clocks were introduced in Scotland through consignment and through sales to ironmongers and clock dealers in Glasgow and Edinburgh. "It is claimed," says Mr. Van Sant, "that the best of these old clocks were manufactured in New England. The common standard of size of this family clock was 26 inches high by 15 inches in width, and 4½ inches in thickness, encased in a beveled, mahogany-veneered frame, with old-style figured dial above, and a neatly designed glass panel below, a gold and red single star painted thereon. This star indicated the admission of Texas into the American Union.

The printed directions inside the clock show a print of the manufacturing plant, a small building compared with present-day clock-making works, while the old style of type, crinolone dresses, and tall silk hats of passerby in the picture seem to be of the earlier American or Victorian period, though no figures in the clock show the date of manufacture. The clock is warranted good, and it is claimed to have maintained the guarantee for more than a half a century. "Many of these clocks have been misused or destroyed through lapse of time, though the considerable number remaining in this neighborhood are still in good running order and generally prized as accurate timekeepers, particularly among the mining and middle classes of the district, wherein the old Yankee clocks are often kept as family heirlooms."

"These clocks were the forerunners of American clock or watch sales in Scotland, supplanting to some extent the old grandfather clocks. I



Mrs. Florence Taylor, Australian Architect and Journalist, a Speaker at Wembley Exhibition

daughters are responsible for her excellent work in juvenile literature, as all her published stories were written for them. Two series of books carry her name as author, the Mary Jane and the Billy Robin books. Her most successful volume on budgets is "My Household Day Book." In addition to magazine writing and her special work, Mrs. Judson makes time for outside interests.

The Independent Traveler

THE person who owns an automobile and a tent is master of the holiday world. This summer you can have a square tent with no pole, thus gaining space for your outfit and your occupations with a perfectly free center area.

The four corners of this new tent have a jointed steel tubing running up and down and connected at the top by four rods extending to a device in the center which can be loosened and tightened by means of a screw-shaft. When this screw is tight the roof and sides are rigid, but in case the canvas shrinks in a storm this mechanism permits someone in the tent merely to reach up and loosen the screw thus overcoming the strain. Another advantage in the construction is that the affair may be set up easily, so it is said, by a woman alone in less than half an hour.

The material is green waterproof canvas and a floor is sewed in six inches above the ground level, which is the height of the entrance. A storm door and a bobbinet door are a part of the equipment and a side curtain to be extended as an awning may be had as an extra.

The tent is made in two sizes, 7x7 feet and 9½x9½ feet. The smaller size has one window and the larger two. Both sizes fit comfortably on the running board of any car.

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An Australian Woman Architect and Technical Journalist Visits London

London
Special Correspondence
MRS. FLORENCE TAYLOR, the first woman architect in Australia, is now on a visit to England and is a member of the advisory board of the Australian section at the Wembley Exhibition.

She began her career by being articulated for five years to E. S. Garston, a Sydney architect, now director of works in New Guinea. From there she became chief draftsman in the office of Burcham Clapp. She is a member of the Institute of Architects in Sydney and more than 20 years ago the journal of the institute published a design by her for an ideal kitchen, which was a departure from the ordinary kitchen and showed original ideas.

"I have a client at present in England," she said, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "for whom I designed about 50 houses that were built at Neutral Bay, Darling Point, Mosman, and up the North Shore line, Sydney. They were detached residences, only one costing less than £1600, which was equivalent to £3000 or £4000 today."

Asked if she had gone in for any special type of house she replied: "The sites over there are often in hilly places, and each site creates its own problem. The most rugged site can often be turned to better advantage than a flat one, and the problems thus created make the work most fascinating."

As was natural, the kitchens received special attention. Mrs. Taylor's idea was that the stove should be sufficiently recessed, and well ventilated and lighted, so that the housewife could see to cook properly, and also that the kitchen must be kept cool and free from odors. Keeping cool is an important consideration in Australia. In her own home Mrs. Taylor has the stove fitted beside the sink so as to avoid the lifting and carrying of heavy saucepans, and not a foot of space is wasted.

"I never did believe in putting servants in basements," continued Mrs. Taylor, "and I insist on good quarters for those who have to work. I took a special delight in furnishing the houses I had designed, and would often carry through the entire scheme of decoration and furnishing."

She had the advantage over other draftsmen of getting experience in writing specifications in Burcham Clapp's office, where she went to gain knowledge of city work. When the first specification was given her to make out, evidently missing existed as to whether she could carry out such important work satisfactorily, and the builder was asked if anything had been omitted. He replied in the negative.

About 18 years ago, on her marriage

with George Taylor, she gave up architectural practice. Her husband is a man of many interests and gifts, and at that time was connected with building through an invention for decorative ceilings manufactured out of sugar-cane fiber, for which he made designs suited to various periods. Within three months of the marriage, however, he established a monthly magazine devoted to building and became editor of it, and Mrs. Taylor was able to turn her mechanical knowledge and ability to good account in writing for it. In time various other papers on building, engineering and construction were added, and when the concern was formed into a limited liability company she became one of the managing directors.

When speaking of the combined joy of working with her husband "in double harness," as she expresses it, he editing and she subediting all their papers, and at the same time enjoying the privilege of financial independence which her work gives, Mrs. Taylor's face lights up with enthusiasm. Hers is a face full of strength and womanliness.

She is still consulted on architectural matters. "I never charge a fee," she said, "because I am a journalist now. Just before I came away an architect brought a design for a memorial to show me. It had a figure perched high on the top of a column, and I pointed out that the function of a column is to support a beam and an entablature, and that columns such as Trajan's column in Rome and Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square are a violation of architectural laws, and though these special ones should remain because of their historic interest, it is not right to go on repeating that sort of thing."

Asked whether she thought that architecture offered a good opening for women, Mrs. Taylor replied: "My profession has always been remunerative to me. What success I had I attained through the love I bear for women folk, for I got much work through my women friends. It takes a wonderful toll of hours, however, and one must be prepared to sacrifice everything for one's career. For eight years I used to go to Sydney Technical College every night, sometimes taking two subjects in one evening, and I never had a moment to spare for golf or tennis, and though I am passionately fond of music I never could get leisure to practice my singing."

Until recently other women in Sydney had not followed the lead in architecture given by Mrs. Taylor; lately, however, two women were admitted as members to the R. I. V. A., in Melbourne, and last year five women architects graduated from the University of Sydney.



Carved Walnut Table of the Sixteenth Century

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

An Andrew Jackson Play

Detroit, July 18. Special Correspondence.—"The Awful Mrs. Eaton," a play in seven scenes by John Farrar and Stephen Benet. Produced by William A. Brady and Jessie Bonstelle in the Garrick Theater, Detroit, Mich., July 14, 1924. The cast:

Street Fiddler.....	Virginia Howell
Colonel Townsend.....	William Kirkland
Major William B. Lewis.....	Minor Watson
Mr. Mordecai Noah.....	Lawrence Brook
Mr. Hibson.....	Adams T. Rice
Friend of Hibson.....	Thayer Roberts
Friend of Jackson.....	Clyde Carls
Andrew Jackson.....	Frank McGlynn
Jim.....	Walter Young
Duff Green.....	Lester Kay
Emily Donelson.....	Eden Gray
John C. Calhoun.....	Edwin R. Wolfe
Peggy O'Neal.....	Katherine Alexander
Marlin Van Buren.....	Walter Sherwin
John Henry Eaton.....	Winnert Wright
Mrs. Barriett.....	Helen Mitchell
Mrs. Branch.....	Dorothy Richey
Mrs. Sprague.....	Virginia Howell
Mrs. Everett.....	Edith Barrett
Mrs. Ingham.....	Bessie Brown
Mrs. Calhoun.....	Mrs. J. Wilbur Kay
Usher.....	William H. Brown
Miss Vaughan.....	Edward Dolan
Dr. Charles Vaughan.....	Frederic S. Major
Dr. Campbell.....	Marshall Pease
Dr. Ely.....	Walter Ellis
John Macpherson Serrien.....	Walter Ellis
William Taylor Barry.....	Sydney Fletcher
John Branch.....	John R. Gable
Samuel Ingham.....	Thomson Lewis
Announcer.....	John Ebert
Miss Sprague.....	Leslie Roberts
Baron Kridener.....	Thayer Roberts
Edward Everett.....	Don Burroughs
John Quincy Adams.....	Marshall Pease
Henry Clay.....	Marshall Pease
Mrs. Henry Clay.....	Ester Beach
Daniel Webster.....	Raymond Hartline
Mr. Webster.....	Janet Carleton
Dolly Madison.....	Ruth Mason

An effort which bids fair to be ultimately successful is being made by William A. Brady, to give dramatic life to the figure of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States and a personality of arresting vividness.

The play which Stephen Benet, the poet, and John Farrar, editor of The Bookman, fashioned at Mr. Brady's behest was given its first performance in the Garrick Theater here Monday evening, July 14, under the title, "The Awful Mrs. Eaton," with Frank McGlynn, famed for his impersonation of Lincoln in Drinkwater's play, as Old Hickory, but before the week was out the original play had undergone considerable modification and it is altogether likely that before Mr. Brady offers it to New York it will be given a new title, and a still different set of values.

The difficulty of appraising the play on the basis of its first week lies in the fact that the authors felt so obligated to provide a "love interest," and thereby avoid what is felt to be the dreariness of the usual historical play, that they slighted the commanding figure of Jackson in favor of the less important character of Peggy O'Neal Eaton, an equally historical figure, of such humble origin that even the fact that her husband, John Henry Eaton, became Secretary of War did not insure her a place in society without a war of her own in which the

munitions were slander, sneers, snubs and back-door diplomacy. The authors were unfortunate, however, in making Peggy O'Neal Eaton dangerously near to a common air, and thereby robbing her of the sympathy of many of her audience and discounting the dramatic effect of the incidents which centered around her. This weakness was realized after the opening performance and an immediate revision of the manuscript was begun, first by eliminating the near elopement of Peggy and the president's secretary at the end and then by further reducing the romantic element.

These facts I mention in detail so that no reader of the Monitor, seeing the play in the future, will feel that there has been inaccurate reporting in its columns, and because the success with which the play's first faults are corrected may determine whether our stage is to be enriched for long by Mr. McGlynn's estimable portrait of Old Hickory.

If the play is made right it should enjoy a long popularity, for it will certainly stand out as a picturesque page torn from the history of our country. Through its seven scenes march many of the persons who made our history during the first part of the last century—John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, even the adorable Dolly Madison, not to mention certain foreign representatives in costume of Baroque splendour.

We see the doughty Jackson rebelling against what he termed the petticoat rule of Washington, which he brings successfully to an end with a White House reception, where Peg is hostess, that will undoubtedly prove a highly attractive stage spectacle, for it was impressive in the stock company production.

And so far as the first production went, it was a triumph for Jessie Bonstelle's organizing and directing abilities and would have been a credit, save for some necessarily make-shift casting, to a New York opening. Only Mr. McGlynn was brought on from New York, the balance of the recruits being assembled from the city's local talent, which fortunately happens to be considerable. Of the Bonstelle regulars, Katherine Alexander gave a most creditable impersonation of the willful and effervescent Peg, and Minor Watson did as well as the authors permitted him with the rôle of the president's secretary.

There probably will be much debate by historical enthusiasts over Mr. McGlynn's conception of the Jackson character when finally it reaches Broadway, but I am certain that even those who feel it too soft in its tender reverence for the memory of his wife and mother, will admit the actor's fine talent and deep sincerity.

Incidentally, the play is proving so popular with Miss Bonstelle's followers that it is running two weeks instead of the usual one. R. H.

who was a hero but in name, and did the dirty work under compulsion, who covered in his craving for life, who came home—a moral wreck, to be fated as triumphant willy-nilly, who had lost faith, illusion, strength, and sought in loving arms solace for his woes and his rendered heart—his simple, pathetic, pitiful picture, of a victim of circumstances, was a masterpiece.

Of those who had gone with the flag at the nation's call; who had paid with their lives and their youth, who hated war; who shuddered at the thought of killing their brothers; who

went through with serene countenances and mortal fear in their hearts; who shunned the acclamation, for they that jubilated did not know what it was to have been in it—in that war means of misery and terror.

He moved us deeply for he was wholly human; the stage changed into life; nothing artificial in voice or manner tried to embellish the pathetic figure of the man who went against his will and came home wreckage, yet from the crowd's point of view with vine leaves in his hair. The artist moved us profoundly. We came away "conscious objectors" one and all.



Jerome K. Jerome
A Recent Portrait of the Author of "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back"

How Some Plays Are Written

IV
Other articles on this subject appeared in these columns on April 1, June 3, July 8, and July 15.

THERE are three types of dramatists: the dramatist who is born— who, though knowing little of the exigencies of the theater, instinctively dramatizes a story; the dramatist who is made through perseverance and study, conscientiously learning craftsmanship and technique; and a combination of the two—that is to say, the born dramatist who set out to learn the possibilities and limitations of the stage from a practical point of view.

The first of these types writes plays because he has to; it is his job. As a rule there is a spontaneity about his work that causes the critics to forget certain technical errors. It is often fresh and original. And because he knows nothing of the pitfalls that beset the ordinary dramatist he frequently escapes them.

The second spends months on an idea, building up situations, inventing, altering, eliminating, until he is satisfied that he has reached a climax that is theatrically effective, preparing the ground, planting seeds that will eventually bear fruit, having his whole scheme mapped out down to the tiniest detail, leaving nothing to chance or inspiration, before settling down to the writing of the dialogue. Then, as a rule, he makes his characters say what he wants them to say, rarely allowing them to speak for themselves.

This method of procedure is much admired; but it cannot be denied that the characters frequently become puppets, or that at times the machinery creaks. When accomplished well, such plays are very satisfying to the technical mind. Everything is done according to plan. The argument is laid out, carefully, methodically. Complications arise. A climax is reached. A solution is given. And the audience disappears at 11 o'clock satisfied with an excellent evening's entertainment.

The born dramatist, who is also an expert stage manager, has a different method. When he has played with the idea in his mind, the working out of the plot develops automatically; he knows instinctively into how many acts his play must be divided, what is the climax to which he is working; what the solution must be. His characters spring to attention, live, talk, think, and move; they inspire him to chronicle their idiosyncrasies. They collaborate with him. He doesn't move them—like puppets.

While he is writing the play he must be alert. He must not only know what each character is saying, doing, and thinking—whether on or off the stage, but he must be conscious of the unities, of the dimensions of time and space, he must calculate how many minutes it will take each or any of his characters to make a change of costume, he must bear in mind the architecture of the house, block of flats, hotel, or palace in which the action is taking place. He must calculate the length of his scenes as he is writing them, avoid a succession of dialogues, eschew repetitions, wallow in technique and yet avoid the appearance of it. He must remember everything that has been said, thought of, suggested; everything that has to be said, thought of, suggested. In fact, the born dramatist who has learned his craft never rests.

The dramatist who follows inspiration functions only when the mood carries him away or a plot takes possession of his thoughts. The conscientious dramatist sweats blood and tears in his effort to find a story, and

exhausts himself mentally and physically in the making of it. Between his periods of work he can take long holidays; he can even forget the theater. But the born dramatist who has studied his job can never rest, his mentality is always active; he pays for his facility in writing and construction over and over again. A holiday is merely another form of stimulus. He rejects more ideas in a year than the conscientious dramatist receives in a lifetime.

The simplest form of playwrighting is tragedy; after that the tragic drama of situations. The most difficult of all is the light, spontaneous, sparkling comedy of manners. In tragedy one writes what is inevitable, in drama what is obvious; but in comedy it is the unexpected twist that stimulates laughter.

Personally, I believe in catching an idea, following it up at red-hot speed, and then contemplating it in a coldly critical spirit. A play when completed should be read aloud. If the author doesn't want to creep under a table and hide his head, there is possibly something in the play. If it bores him, it will bore an audience still more. Reading it aloud, or hearing it read aloud, brings a freshness to the play. It has become a material thing, and as such can be doctored. To read a play himself, to type it himself, and to rehearse it himself, teaches an author when, where and how to cut. Playwriting is largely the art of elimination.

Sir Arthur Pinero once said to me: "If I can't tell the story of a play, and make it sound interesting, I know that play is useless." That remark seems to me to sum up the whole business of playwrighting. FRANK STATION.

Archibald MacLaren is announced to return to New York from abroad in time to assist Charles Cochran in the direction of "Rue de la Paix," the Continental Revue to be headed by Raquel Meller, Spanish singing-tragedienne.

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The Pitoeffs

Paris, July 7
Special Correspondence

TWO French stage artists, Georges Pitoeff and Lurmelia Pitoeff, who for several years were applauded at the Comédie des Champs-Élysées as metteur en scène and actors, are now thinking of having their own theater. M. Georges Pitoeff, who, for the moment, gives representations at the Vieux-Colombier, says that it is his intention, in the course of the next season, to mount several spectacles on his own account.

"I do not wish," says M. Pitoeff, "to launch myself in an ephemeral adventure. A solid basis is needed. At the beginning of next season I shall present some works by Henri Duvernois, Claude Anet, Edmond Pégibet, H. R. Lenormand, Jules Romains. Later will come the realization of the Théâtre Pitoeff. It is an experiment which can be attempted only once. I shall give myself completely to it, and try to put on my side all the chances of success."

"My ambition is not merely to see my name in luminous letters on the front of an edifice; I do not even wish that my theater should be called by my name. But in the few years I have spent in Paris I have succeeded in interesting certain number of amateurs and artists. I am, then, led to believe that my work is not worthless, and that I can usefully serve the art of the theater."

Mme. Pitoeff is an excellent artist. All those who have seen her in plays by Pirandello, Tchekov, Duhamel, Villard, Lenormand, authors who have all been revealed by the Pitoeffs—can not forget the small expressive visage, so young looking under the tightly drawn-back hair, the slim, girlish silhouette, and the acting so moving because so simple and natural.

Lurmelia Pitoeff is on the stage as she is in real life. Simplicity is her great charm—because it is not affected. She recalls how they made their debuts in Geneva when they had neither money, troop, nor decor. They had to rely on the good will of amateurs who consented to play with them. Nevertheless in six or seven years they succeeded for representing about 80 plays of authors of all nationalities. Mme. Pitoeff studied for some time under Paul Mounet. Later her husband was her instructor. "He is an extraordinary mentor," she says, "he never imposes anything on anybody but he helps to find and bring out what is best in one."

What Mme. Pitoeff would like best to present are the great mystical figures like Esther, Iphigénie. She loves the French classics—which does not prevent her from serving with all her heart the modern writers. She may shortly interpret the rôle of an actress in one of Pirandello's plays. S. H.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 22.—Three new plays were scheduled for out-of-town try-outs this week. "Mars," the Catherine Chisholm Cushing comedy, opened in Atlantic City on Monday night with a cast including Special Dinner in several of the roles. "Mars," by John Farrar and Stephen Vincent Benet, had

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A Monday night première at Long Branch, N. J., with William A. Brady, Jr., as producer. Friday night will bring the opening at Stamford, Conn., of "The Belle of Quakerstown," staged for A. H. Woods.

Arthur Hammerstein announces that he will open his season at the Imperial Theater, New York, on Labor Day with "Rose-Marie," an operetta by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, music by Rudolf Friml and Herbert Stothart. Mary Ellis will be the featured player in the cast. A second production of the coming season by Mr. Hammerstein will be announced, he is a musical adaptation from the Hungarian, starring Dorothy Dalton.

"Unless you applaud until you stop the show, your favorite actor or actress will bow but two times after a performance, owing to a speeding up of the acts and stop the habit of 'milking the curtain' by artists who keep making bows when there is no real call for them to do so. Speech-making will be a rarity under this new order." So reads the announcement just put out by a well known vaudeville circuit "special promotion bureau."

Edgar Selwyn started rehearsals yesterday for the opening of "Dancing Mothers," the new play written by him in collaboration with Edmund Goulding, and which is announced for its New York première at the Booth Theater on Monday evening, Aug. 11. The four leading rôles will be played by Mary Young, Hugh Hays, John Halliday and Henry Stephenson. Others in the cast are Elsie Lawson, Anita Booth, Mona Mitchell, Michael Danna, Arthur Metcalfe, Timothy Thomas, Ruby Blakmore, Hugh Brooks, Albert Marsh, Edgar Brooks, Grace Burgess, Rodolfo Dadaioni, Joan Cochran and Adin Wilson.

The Pilgrimage Play

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 15. (Staff Correspondence.)—The Pilgrimage Play, which for a number of summers has drawn large audiences to witness the enactment of scenes from the life of the Nazarene in a natural theater formed by a bowl of the Hollywood hills, has had its future definitely established as a civic enterprise. This is indicated by the announcement that the heirs of Christine Wetherill Stevenson, author of the play, have given a 10-acre tract of land, including the bowl in which the play is presented, to the Pilgrimage Play Association on the condition that the drama be presented during the next decade as in the past—on season yearly and on a nonprofit basis.

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MISS CECIL KERN, Managing Director.

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"The Mountebank" in Screen Version

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21.—Rivoli Theater, "The Side Show of Life," a motion picture adapted from William J. Locke's novel, "The Mountebank," directed by Herbert Brenon.

The opening scenes of this new Paramount production are attractively set in the midst of an old-fashioned French circus, with the talents of Andrew Luckaday, the big English clown, the outstanding magnet of its declining days. In the hands of Ernest Torrence this lovable mountebank assumes large emotional proportions, and while the tale unfolds gently, the interest in his chagrined career runs constant. After a time of wandering he takes up with Elodie as his partner in vaudeville, until the sound of the drum calls him to the British colors at the outbreak of the Great War. He rises to high rank and falls in love with an English lady of high degree. His return to the old life after the armistice and the pathetic outcome of his re-entry into the ring are told with many vivid and sympathetic touches. The story ends well, as good romances should, and leaves Mr. Torrence with one more able characterization to his credit. Anna Q. Nilsson is particularly charming in the small part of the titled Englishwoman, with Effie Shannon, Lawrence D'Ossy and Neil Hamilton, aiding in filling out the aristocratic part of the picture. Louise Lagrange gives a vigorous and often effective picture of the little French music hall artist, and Maurice Cannon adds a clever touch here and there. The war scenes are unusually well handled, and the French atmosphere is convincingly maintained throughout. R. F.

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Karel Capek

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24
ALTHOUGH plays of the Czech dramatist, Karel Capek ("R. U. R." and "The Insect Play"), have been acted in London, as well as New York, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and even Japan, he has only this summer come as far west as these island shores; and when asked, if he were going across the Atlantic, he said smilingly, "O, I am afraid of America, it is so vast. I fear it as I fear the future."

This is an amazing fellow. He is only 34, and with his rosy cheeks and bright, boyish eyes, looks much younger. Yet he is already famous throughout the world, justly famous. Not only has he written four outstanding plays, original in conception and technique, but he has produced half a dozen books of short stories, two novels, an anthology of French verse, and 52 lectures. He is a doctor of philosophy, particularly interested in the theories of two Americans, William James and John Dewey, and his own contribution to the subject is entitled "Pragmatism, or the Philosophy of Knowledge." His appetite for knowledge might be described as an immense greed. He has studied at the universities of Berlin, Paris, Prague; he reads the literatures of several countries in the original, and can compare their individual qualities as he were actually a citizen of each nation.

His Latest Novel
The novel he has just finished—"Krakell"—is of outstanding interest. When Capek came to England early in June, he had the manuscript with him. He lent it to a friend and one evening the friend on returning from town heard his baby son uttering hungry cries. Hurrying in, he found that what had happened was that his wife had become so absorbed in Karel Capek's book that she had let baby's mealtime pass unnoticed. "There are only four pages more," cried she, unabashed, "and I must finish it before I do anything else."

Most of Mr. Capek's near relatives are writers. His mother and sister have published stories; his brother collaborated with him in his first books and in "The Insect Play." He looks, as someone said, more like a genius than anyone ought to. He has the burning glance of Miss Rebecca West, and like her hits a nail squarely on the head with every remark he makes. Having read and lent to Mr. Chesterton's "Napoleon of Notting Hill," he felt on coming to London that he must take lodgings in that part—he now shakes his head over Mr. Chesterton as a genial deceiver.

"Do you believe in fairies, Mr. Capek?" He has a book about them coming out this autumn.

"Yes, for I see them. In every Englishman I see a little imp—so high! He is so serious, the Englishman, and then he plays host to this little untrollable fellow."

Of Peasant Stock
Karel Capek comes of peasant stock and is evidently a man of immense vitality, one who concentrates deeply and turns out rapidly, even easily, a

large quantity of work. To do so he must sleep, and he builds himself a self a little house at Prague, where he can live, he and his cat, in bachelor comfort surrounded by his books—though probably he would be even happier if the little house were taken on an immense museum containing all the things he wants to study.

The month he is spending in Great Britain is a holiday, but it is more than that. Mr. Capek says he must not only see beautiful places, like tree-filled London, but go to gray towns such as Manchester. He will also visit the Hebrides and North Wales, where Snowden after his own Riesen (Giant Range) will, one apprehends, seem to him only a little hill. He was born among mountains, in a wild, sparsely inhabited district, and he gathered in early days that sense of the stupendous which appears in his work.

"But why make me talk of myself?" he says, with his eager smile. "What is interesting is all that there is to know, all we can learn about man and the world in which he lives."

London Cameos

41—Nicholas Hannen

By J. T. GREIN

THE play was "The Conquering Hero," Alan Monckhouse's humorous document, alas, too serious for the British public steeped this year in empire glory and lightsome pleasure seeking. And the title, full of auspicious omen, fulfilled its promise to him—a promise long since ripe. For Nicholas Hannen was to many of us a coming man. His ascent was gradual. He was ever ready to hand with work. When in doubt—when there was a part to be filled, that few dared to tackle, when there was but little reward and one evening's kudos in Sunday societies and such like—apply to Nicholas Hannen.

He has fought many

GRIMY CITY OF ZWICKAU TYPICAL OF "GERMANY TODAY"

Gold Is Scarce and 2000 Gather at City Kitchen Daily,
Where Soup Is More Nourishing Than Delectable

By STANLEY HIGH
ZWICKAU, Saxony, July 18.—"Germany today," the boulevard, looks prosperous. But try the side streets. There you will find a different picture. This was the statement of a German business man with whom I traveled from Switzerland into Germany. I have acted upon his advice and broken the journey to Berlin for a side trip into this industrial area.

Zwickau, where this is written, is a somewhat grimy city of 120,000 inhabitants in the coal district of Saxony. The town itself is built on a vast coal ledge, and the mines run beneath the city. It is apparent that for one has left the station that this is well off the beaten tourist path. There are no porters on the platform and no carriages beyond it—only a doubtful looking taxi keeping solitary vigil for whatever prosperous strangers the train may bring.

Taxi Wags In Vain
The great crowd that swarmed out of the third and fourth-class carriages ignored not only the taxi but the tramcar that waited a bit further down the street. It was a question, apparently, of every man with his own baggage, and transportation afoot. We took to the tramcar, however, after a somewhat exhausting experience endeavoring to put a phrase or two of well-practiced German into Saxony dialect. By the time our request was made understandable everyone in the car had taken a personal interest in us, and when finally we left the tram, fully four people were at pains to show us exactly the street which we must follow to arrive at our destination. This does not mean that the luxury of travel here is a thing of the past.

Boom Is Deflated
In Zwickau, on the side-street of Germany, we saw something of the real situation among the German people, and realized, as we could not realize in America, the need that still exists and the good will that is being built here by the help that has come from abroad.

Zwickau, during the inflation period, enjoyed something of a boom. The working classes, during that period, suffered very little. Wages were adjusted to the falling mark. It was the classes of people with fixed incomes who were hardest hit by the inflation. German industry, however, was prospering, because German products, manufactured on a low exchange, were sold cheaply in the world market.

With the end of inflation came the end of the boom period. Prices soared until foreign countries could buy now no more cheaply here than elsewhere. Gold was difficult to get. Business concerns, forced to buy in gold and pay in gold, could get no gold with which to do either. That is the situation at the present moment in Zwickau, and in most German industrial centers. Five or six banks have failed in this city alone, and 40 or 50 business houses have gone to the wall since the stabilization of the currency. On the day of our arrival in Zwickau another industrial establishment was obliged to shut down, turning 500 men out of work to join the army of unemployed workers who loiter along the streets and in the parks of this city.

Dawes Plan Popular
A German friend, who lives in Zwickau, insisted, however, that "with hard work and patience conditions are bound to improve; and none of us want a return to the inflation period." That the Dawes report provides the most hopeful solution that has yet been presented for the European situation was the opinion of this German, who is a university graduate, a professional man and a prominent figure in all community activities. He was, he said, expressing the opinion of the leaders of the community in declaring in favor of the Dawes report. He indicated, however, that the action of the Government might be quite different from the desire of the individuals for whom he spoke.

Profiteers Do Not Aid
Simple and fundamental questions of home economics, however, very apparently occupied the attention of the working classes in Zwickau. To visit the great town square, at noon, was to find an answer to those who have asserted that the Germans were doing nothing to help themselves in the present situation. Even the Germans of course, and I have asked many of them of this, do not deny that the profiteers and the newly rich of the country almost totally disregard the need of their less fortunate countrymen. But the middle-class Germans are making daily sacrifices to assist those who need assistance.

Thus, in the town square here, over 2000 people had gathered—as they gathered on every noon, to receive the doles of money from the city with which to buy food. Those who formed the line were the heads of families. When they received their stipend from the funds of the town they went, almost all of them, directly to the city market where they could buy, cheaply, the necessary food supplies for their homes.

Soup and Plenty of It
Later, we visited the city kitchen, where every noon nearly 2000 people are fed at practically no cost whatever. There are a great many children in this line, and ex-soldiers, but the majority are members of the families of the unemployed. We sampled the food—rice soup, very thick but plenty of it—and agreed that it was more nourishing than delectable. This feeding, all of it, is carried on by the city from funds contributed by the German citizens of Zwickau, supplemented by American gifts. From July 15 to Aug. 15, 1000 children will be taken, every day, into the country where they can enjoy the benefits of country food and air.

Almost every middle class German family in Zwickau is making sacrifices and helping actively to relieve this situation. In the home where we were entertained, on every Monday, 25 or 30 women gather to make

over old clothes, some of them sent from America, for poor families. That the cause for which Americans, during the past year, have been asked to contribute is an altogether worthy cause is made apparent when one visits such industrial centers as Zwickau.

**HELLENIC BUREAU
SET UP TO OFFSET
SOVIET TENDENCIES**
ATHENS, July 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Greek strikes, after continuing for 20 days, have come to a sudden end. They provoked a political crisis which resulted in a revival of party feuds.

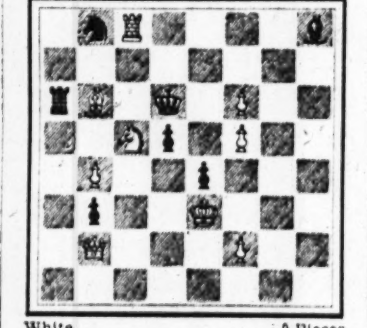
Mr. Papanastasiou, the Prime Minister, who for many years championed the Labor cause, was alleged to have encouraged the strikes. General Condylis, the War Minister, condemning the attitude of the Premier, tendered his resignation. This brought about a reaction in the ranks of the Communist leaders, who, wishing to facilitate the task of the Premier, decided to end the strikes.

The Hellenic Industrial Federation, with the object of strengthening the nationalistic tendencies in Greece and counteracting the Communist subversive propaganda, has established a new bureau. This it is also hoped will prevent the disorganization brought about by strikes.

CHESSE
By George H. Dabbitt

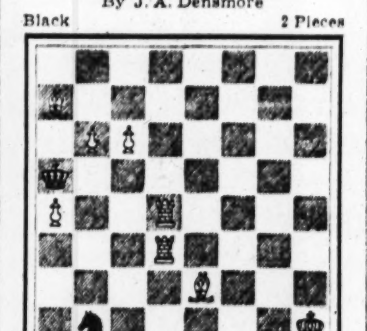
PROBLEM NO. 598
By Lennox F. Beach
Springfield, Mass.

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 594
By J. A. Densmore



White to play and mate in three

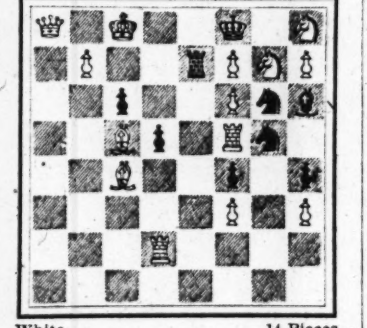
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 591. Q-B
No. 592. 1. Kt-B4 P-Q4 or K4
2. Kt-K2 BxB
Prob. Comp. G. Guldell B-B5

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The following example in the "recognition of themes" should be classified under Long Range Keys, the change of ambush being secondary. The apparent ambush being the Queen behind the White King and behind its pawn after the key move.

By J. A. Gillespie



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

It seems well to note that both the English critic, Amos Burn, and the famous German, Dr. Tarrasch, have expressed themselves, as considering the Marshall-Bogoljubov game the finest of the New York tournament. As their views seem to express the consensus of opinion in chess circles it is to be hoped that the American people will in some way make amends to their champion for the honor he apparently earned, but did not receive. "The cup for the most brilliant game of the tournament."

NEW MOROCCAN POLICY PROPOSED

Primo de Rivera Studies Conditions
With View to Project Involving Abandonment of Posts

MADRID, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—Primo de Rivera is to stay in Morocco until the middle of July. He announces he will get to the bottom of the Moroccan problem. One of the objects of his visit is to insist on the carrying out of a project, foreshadowed in various speeches in Andalusia, in which advance posts would be abandoned, and the army would concentrate in two zones, one Occidental and one Oriental.

The Oriental zone would be the first to be established and presumably Melilla would be the base. From this base the Spaniards would hope to radiate their influence among the neighboring tribes. Their customs, religion and liberty would not be molested, and they would live under the benevolent tutelage of Spain. In the event of disorders the base would be impregnable and troubles farther afield would be dealt with by airplanes. The difficulty in the way of this project, which is receiving a hearty welcome in the press, is apparently, the Moroccan High Command which believes a sudden retirement would be fatal.

Says Protectorate Solution
The Dictator has just returned from a tour of Andalusia. He has visited Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Jerez and Granada, and at these places he dropped broad hints of his Moroccan policy, of the popularity of which there can be no doubt. At Malaga he said:

The problem of Morocco must not compromise the national development of Spain. The solution of the problem must have real continuity and unity and must lead to the establishment of a real Protectorate. We cannot continue as we are. Our custody of Morocco is a compromise of honor, an international compromise; but in no way must it exceed our power.

At Cordova he talked quite gayly of being present at the blessing of the colors of the Somaten, the militia

organized by the Directorio, on Sept. 3, and of welcoming many thousands of Catalans who were coming to celebrate the anniversary of the coup d'etat on Sept. 13 in Madrid. He also said the Directorio was in no hurry to go. These statements appear to discredit resignation rumors current in Madrid, and the talk of the speedy overthrow of the Directorio by a counter coup d'etat led by some disgruntled generals.

Confidence Lacking
Nevertheless, in the numerous Andalusian speeches one does not find the confidence, so evident a month ago, when the farmers of Castile were told the work of the Directorio would take years not months. At Malaga this week there was a note of apology in the words:

I do not know if we are a good Government or a bad Government, but we are a Government of good intentions. There is no need to talk of the work of the Directorio. Our most efficacious labor is that of having created a reaction in Spanish opinion which will bring about the regeneration of Spain.

He concentrated on the part to be played by the Somaten and the Union Patriótica, the new party formed under the wing of the Directorio, from which its successors will be drawn. In Seville he said normal political conditions would be established as soon as the Union Patriótica was organized. He could not say whether the first elections would be held under the Directorio or under a new government drawn from the ranks of this party. He hoped the new Cortes would recognize the honest labor of the Directorio and the service it had rendered the Nation on Sept. 12. In conclusion he said he could deny authoritatively that the Paris regime had any significance, being merely a business meeting. The absence of the cockade of the Republic in his speeches is thought in many quarters to show a desire to abandon office in the autumn.

**Ghent Co-operative
Show Illustrates
Rochdale Theories**

BRUSSELS, July 7 (Special Correspondence).—The International Co-operative Exhibition was recently officially opened at Ghent. This exhibition, which may be regarded as an important economic event, has an international character and shows the spirit of emulation which in most countries animates the co-operative societies. The present exhibition cost its organizing committee a sum of 2,500,000 francs, while the other countries represented contributed about 18,000,000 francs.

Every possible article made by the International Co-operatives is exhibited. The exhibition, which is under the organized Fascist co-operatives Alliance, is strictly neutral. It shows what can be done by applying the theories of the Rochdale pioneers in the varied domains of industrial and agricultural production. Of the 42 countries where a co-operative movement exists 32 are represented. Among the most important participants are Italy (represented both by the organized Fascist co-operatives and the Socialist or Catholic co-operatives), Czechoslovakia, France, Spain, Russia, England, Switzerland and Argentina.

The exhibition is a source of information as varied as it is interesting. One is able to judge what is being done in every country. The chief Soviet exhibit consists of furs. Everything is arranged in the most interesting and artistic way and numerous lectures will be given during the course of the exhibition.

CLEANING UP BATTLEFIELDS
BRUSSELS, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Ministry of National Defense which since the armistice has been busy getting rid of munitions remaining on the battlefields after the

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REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCE IN CANADA FOR WEEK

Reports on Wheat Crop Conditions Exaggerated—June Exports Increase

OTTAWA, July 22 (Special).—The western grain crops have commanded much attention in Canadian business circles during the last week. This has been due to two factors, the alarmist reports sent to grain centers of the United States and the first estimate of the yield issued for the Canadian Government by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This places the yield of wheat at 318,000,000 bushels, compared with 474,000,000 last year. The yield in the prairie provinces is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, or 150,000,000 below that for 1923.

While this is quite a drop, still it must be taken into account that last year's yield was not only a record one, but it was actually 70,000,000 bushels higher than the previous record. A yield of 318,000,000 bushels would be better than the average yield during the last 10 years, and thus should be quite satisfactory. The truth is that the record crop of last year completely upset the average person's sense of quantities, so that now anything below last year's figures is considered a disappointment.

Grain Reports Overdrawn
The alarmist reports of the condition of the crop over the greater part of western Canada should be much discounted. Some of these reports are the veriest nonsense, particularly that to the effect that the crop situation in this country is the worst for 70 years. The truth is that the fine rains have improved the outlook very much in the southern portions of the three prairie provinces, and now it is assured that in these parts the yield will be good. The northern districts are the ones affected.

As for eastern Canada, the crops are good. This is especially true both of Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime provinces they are also very satisfactory. Such being the condition, and allowing for the increase in prices, the agricultural portions of the country should not be worse off than they have been this year. Indeed, the higher prices will place a large percentage of them on their feet.

Shipments of flour to other countries for the 10 months ending June were 10,762,000 barrels, an increase of 1,115,000 barrels over the number for the preceding period. This marked increase in foreign sales has not been due to heavier purchases by Britain, for indeed they have been less during the past year, but rather to increased sales to other countries in Europe and the Orient.

Exports Up but Imports Off
Exports of all kinds during June were satisfactory, being valued at \$88,327,000. For the three months ending June they were \$243,800,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over those for the corresponding period in 1923. Imports, however, have declined materially.

As predicted, the extensive Klondike holdings have been offered for sale. This is done under the order of the court. The property is being offered in parcels, so that those who desire to buy only a portion of it may do so. The Klondike timber holdings amount to 848 square miles, estimated to contain 858,000,000 feet of board measure, of pine, 21,000,000 cords of pulp wood, 1,037,000,000 feet of board measure, of hardwoods and 3,500,000 cords of cedar.

The water powers of the company have a capacity of 163,000 continuous horsepower. The pulp and paper plants of the company have a total capacity of 122,000 tons a year and their lumber mills can produce 90,000,000 feet of board measure a year.

That Canadian kraft pulp mills are apprehensive over competition from Finland is evident from the opposition presented to the new trade treaty with that country, and which brought about its rejection. The opposition was presented because of lower wages and exchange. Finnish mills had a distinct advantage over Canadian mills and consequently should not be given any favors in the home market.

New Bond Issues
Canadian provincial bond issues continue to find their way to New York, the latest being one for the province of New Brunswick for \$1,161,000 10-year, 5 per cent bonds, the tender of 100,529 having been accepted. The new Canadian government loan will not be issued until the fall, this being the announcement of the Hon. J. R. Brown, the eye of his departure for Great Britain. The indications now are that it will go to the United States.

The city of Ottawa will soon call for tenders for \$2,500,000 of bonds. It is expected that the Canadian National Railways will soon be in the market with a good-sized loan. This will precede an issue by the Government.

Bank clearings for last week showed a decline in eastern cities, but an increase in western ones, as compared with those for the corresponding period last year. The advance in wheat prices means that there will be put in circulation at least another \$5,000,000 on the balance of last year's crop still in the farmers' hands. Just now western Canada is in a good frame of mind, and this is bound to have a very beneficial effect on business generally.

COLORADO POWER MERGER PROPOSED
NEW YORK, July 22.—Stockholders of the Colorado Power Company and the Public Service Company of Colorado, public subsidiaries of the Cities Service Company, will vote on a proposed merger of the properties Sept. 5. Through an exchange of stock, holders of Colorado Power preferred will receive an equal number of shares of public service 7 per cent first preferred. For each Colorado Power common share an offer of 187 shares in Public Service preferred is tendered.

Public Utility Earnings
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Net after taxes \$1,250,000
June months gross \$7,500,000
Net after taxes \$3,750,000
MAYNARD LIGHTING CO.
June gross \$1,000,000
Net after taxes \$500,000
June months gross \$3,000,000
Net after taxes \$1,500,000

CITY GAS COMPANY OF NORFOLK
June gross \$1,000,000
Net after taxes \$500,000
June months gross \$3,000,000
Net after taxes \$1,500,000

HOLLAND'S BUDGET OUTLOOK BETTER

Report of Head of Netherlands Bank Indicates Government's Financial Problems Well Handled

THE HAGUE, July 12 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Vissering, president of the Netherlands Bank, in his annual report 1923-24, shows himself better satisfied with the Government's handling of their financial problems, than was the case last year. He finds it gratifying that the Government was able, several times, to consolidate parts of the state floating debt on favorable conditions. He goes on to state that the prospects for balanced state budgets in Holland as well as in the Dutch East Indies are considerably better than last year.

The Government at The Hague is to be commended on its earnest efforts to wipe out the deficits on these budgets. Drastic measures have been taken to that end, and although widespread discontent, especially as a result of the cutting down of state officers' salaries, has been visible, there is every hope that the Government will unfalteringly pursue its retrenchment policy, so essential for the furtherance of better economic conditions.

East Indies Outlook Good
Prospects for the Dutch East Indies are still better. While it is anticipated that after 1925 the Dutch budget will balance, the 1924 estimates for the Dutch East Indies budget show a surplus of almost 1,000,000 florins. The Bank of Java—the circulation bank of the Dutch East Indies—re-mitted during the last year very important amounts of money to Holland for the redemption of the Dutch East Indies floating debt, contracted over here. Since May, 1923, 180,000,000 florins have been used for that purpose. The total floating debt of the Dutch East Indies amounts at present to 256,000,000 florins (including 41,000,000 silver notes), while for the mother country it was 432 (including a loan of 121,000,000 to the colonies).

Holland's funded debt was 2,950,000,000 florins, that of the Dutch East Indies colonies 1,060,000,000. The total debt of Holland and its colonies is, therefore, 4,010,000,000 florins, or about \$1,800,000,000.

Banking Policy Unchanged
Our banking policy—the report says—remains unchanged, in its efforts to let Dutch florins return, completely and definitely, to the gold standard. However, this will be impossible of achievement by one or a limited number of small states. An arrangement and co-operation with the powerful state banks of the European big powers is necessary.

The Netherlands Bank has shown itself favorably disposed to the founding of credit institutions in Holland on behalf of foreign countries. As these institutions have been in existence but a short time, the Bank's share in financing them has thus far been very limited.

The banks metal stocks which are at present 531,000,000 florins, have fallen by about 50,000,000 since last year. The average amount of banknotes in circulation was during the past year 2,500,000 higher (982,000,000 florins) than in the previous period of 12 months. A dividend of 8.6 per cent was distributed among shareholders as against last year's 7.2 per cent.

ESTIMATED PROFITS OF PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR SHOW GAIN
Earnings of Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company for the second quarter are understood to have been somewhat better than the preceding quarter. It is expected that net before interest in the first half will approximate \$450,000, equal to nearly double the fixed charges for the period. In other words, the company has practically earned its full year's interest requirements, including payments on \$4,200,000 of 8 per cent debentures as well as 8 per cent dividends on 15,750 shares of prior preference stock, in six months.

The first quarter net before interest was \$202,540, compared with \$240,328 in the first quarter of 1923. For the first six months last year net before interest was \$547,510. While earnings this year are somewhat lower than last year, the falling off at this time has not been the case in recent years. It is not to be supposed that the Pennsylvania wishes to obtain an actual majority of the stock for the purpose of gaining control, but acquisition of an additional block of stock would give it a more influential position with respect to the road. And there are reasons why this might be desired.

The railroad consolidation proposition is coming to a head, as evidenced by the Nickel Plate and other developments. It is known that there have been conferences recently among trunk line executives for the purpose of making certain recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is strongly believed in some quarters that out of the roads in trunk line territory four big systems, and possibly a fifth with independent earnings, would comprise chiefly the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and the New Nickel Plate-Erie combination, with other roads falling into these groups or forming possibly a fifth system.

There is possibility that there may be a consolidation of New England roads, and that the important trunk line roads hold a minority stock interest in such a consolidated corporation. One theory is that such an arrangement would help to solve the troublesome rate divisions which, although decided in favor of New England roads, is not yet settled and has failed to meet the requirements. New England roads are acquiring more stock interest in such a consolidation, which is the original order and some further increase.

Commenting on the stock's gain, an officer and director says that the road is continuing its recovery very well, but that there is no unusual increase in earnings and no large development in connection with the company to account for the rise in the stock.

CRUDE OIL REDUCTION
SHREVEPORT, July 22.—Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has reduced the price of all grades of crude oil 25 cents, with the exception of Amakover and Cotta Valley, which were cut 10 cents a barrel.

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HEAVY BUYING OF NEW HAVEN STOCK

Rumors Current That Pennsylvania Road Is Adding to Its Holdings

The rise in the price of New Haven Railroad common stock today to 28 1/2, the highest since 1922, when it touched 35 1/2, has been accompanied by reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad was purchasing a big block of stock in the open market.

It is true that rumors of Pennsylvania buying have frequently cropped up in the past in connection with any particular strength in New Haven, only to meet with a denial by President Samuel Rea or other officials. The Pennsylvania Railroad has appeared as the holder of a record of 53,125 shares of New Haven stock for a number of years past.

There are certain factors which lend more color to the theory of Pennsylvania buying at this time than has been the case in recent years. It is not to be supposed that the Pennsylvania wishes to obtain an actual majority of the stock for the purpose of gaining control, but acquisition of an additional block of stock would give it a more influential position with respect to the road. And there are reasons why this might be desired.

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Arthur L. Bramwell, Manager

STATE OF WASHINGTON

OLYMPIC BOXING DISTURBS BRITISH

May Not Enter 1928 Olympic Tests Due to Unsportsmanlike of French Athlete

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Eng., July 22.—Serious discussion as to whether Great Britain will appear in the boxing section of the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam has been aroused by the very flagrant case of bad sportsmanship by a French competitor in the Olympic boxing competitions at Paris, added to the unseemly behavior of the spectators and instances of incompetent judging. It is even questioned whether it will be well advised to lend any support to the Olympic movement in the future. It is not just one happening that has brought about this state of affairs, but as a sequence of discreditable occurrences that lend support to the opinion of those who consider the world not yet ready to accept Barcelona as the location of the ideal of international brotherhood on the field of sport.

In the absence of any official pronouncement, however, it seems unlikely that Great Britain will concede entirely from the games. Its great opportunity to do so came in 1908 when the world was with stories of bad sportsmanship of the American boxer, James J. Braddock, in the London festival. Nowadays it is the British and American athletes, on an absolute level in sportsmanship, who set an example to the world—which seems to show that he games are worth persevering with.

In track sports it seems to have approached nearly as the first or second in others. The Christian Science Monitor representative sat in the Colosseum Stadium watching the daily unfoldment of the greatest meet in history, he noticed evidence on every side of increasing understanding and cordiality between the nations. This, too, is most pronounced in the social gatherings that now do much to cement the friendship made in the arena of athletic combat. Unfortunately, one hears far less of this aspect than of the "incidents" in which only a tiny percentage of competitors are concerned.

Nations and individuals with differing notions as to what constitutes sport and temperance, that make it difficult for them to learn, are all the same, being taught to appreciate the motive behind the Olympic movement, and it would seem regrettable for the educative work to be discontinued because pupils learn slowly and make mistakes. It is the combative sports, boxing and fencing, for example, wherein men come to grips, that the world seems to find necessary on the part of both athletes and spectators, and it is here that Olympic Games held are to fall in their avowed mission. Although the French Olympic Committee achieved fine work, the fact is, according to the opinion of many experts that the games have grown all together too big, too big to handle with the present organization and control, it is impossible to handle them as they should be.

MISS MACDONALD HAS HARD BATTLE

Mrs. Batchelor Nearly Defeats Favorite—Others Advance

NEW YORK, July 22.—Miss Mayme MacDonald met with unexpected resistance this morning when she defeated Mrs. Batchelor in her second round match for the Metropolitan tennis championship at Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y. Mrs. Batchelor, after trailing in the first round, won the first two sets, suddenly braced with the score 5-2 against her, and took five games in a row for the set. In spite of the best resistance from Mrs. Batchelor, the final score was 6-5, 7-6, 4-6 in favor of Miss MacDonald.

Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston representative, who took a second round match from Miss Caroma Winn, 6-2, 6-2.

Other victors this morning were Miss Penelope Deane, who defeated Mrs. Dwyer, 6-2, 6-2; and Miss M. E. Case, who had a hard battle to dispose of Miss Edith Handy, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

All the other players except Miss MacDonald played the championship matches in the afternoon yesterday, without unexpected results. Mrs. C. C. Madala, the leading visitor from Philadelphia, followed her first round victory with another easy win from Mrs. Arthur Weiner, a local player, dropping only one game. Miss Agnes Sherwood, another representative of Rye, also advanced to the third round by defeating Mrs. J. H. Saks, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. Robert Le Roy, second seeded player, was at her best in her second round match with Miss Anna Hollister at the top of the draw, and did not allow the younger player a single game. At the foot, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard eliminated another opponent, Mrs. J. H. Saks, with a score of 6-2, 6-1, and the Bostonian was at all times well within her best play, as her opponent gave her little trouble. The summer of the Metropolitan tennis tournament—single—first round.

Miss Gertrude Dwyer defeated Mrs. R. L. Carboth, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Penelope Deane defeated Miss Dorothy Brand, 6-3, 6-1.
Miss M. E. Case defeated Mrs. J. H. Saks, 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. H. B. Wolff, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Miss Edith Moore, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Mayme MacDonald defeated Miss Margaret Landin, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. J. H. Saks defeated Miss Virginia Carpenter, by default.

Miss Agnes Sherwood defeated Mrs. F. M. Gruntz, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. C. C. Madala defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan, 6-0.
Second Round
Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Anna Hollister, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Sherwood defeated Mrs. Saks, 6-3, 6-1.
Mrs. Madala defeated Mrs. Arthur Weiner, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, 6-3, 6-2.

ELSON TO CAPTAIN BROWN TRACK
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Alfred Elson Jr., of Woburn, Mass., today was named as the Brown University track team next season. Dr. F. W. Marvel, graduate manager of athletics, announced today, Elson, who holds the national Young Men's Christian Association record for the quarter mile, entered Brown from Woburn High. He has been on the varsity team two years.

J. F. Fournier of Brooklyn and Rogers Henshaw of St. Louis Nationals are the only two players in either major league to get two home runs in one game more than once this season. Fournier has accomplished this feat five times and Henshaw has done it three times.

Richards and Hunter Win Men's Doubles

Mrs. Wightman and Williams Carry Off Mixed Honors

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombes, France, July 22.—America's racket wielders today stand supreme among the world's best after yesterday afternoon's results, gaining two more triumphs which gave them a clean sweep of all five Olympic championships.

The concluding victories were scored in the mixed doubles by Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, who defeated the Frenchmen, Henri Cochet and J. B. Brugnon, in a stirring five-set struggle, and in the mixed doubles by E. N. Williams 2d and Mrs. W. Wightman, who easily defeated their compatriots, Vincent Richards and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, in straight sets, Williams playing brilliantly. The score in the men's doubles was 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, and in the mixed doubles, 6-2, 6-3.

Bringing to a close the nine-day tournament, which was fought out in torrid weather at times, under the handicap of unsatisfactory conditions, these matches were witnessed by less than 1000 persons. They provided an anticlimax after the brilliant victories Sunday by Miss Helen Wills over Miss Emilienne Vlasto of France, in the women's singles, and by Vincent Richards over Henri Cochet of France, in the men's singles, which clinched the team victory for the United States, Miss Williams and Mrs. Wightman having won the women's doubles on the previous day.

The final triumphs, however, added substantially to the tennis score of the Americans, who finished with a total of 58 points—nearly double that of France, the nearest rival, which had 30 points. Great Britain took third place, with 16 points. Italy and Holland gained 4 points each, and South Africa collected the remaining three points.

Americans Finish Strong
The Frenchmen, however, final provided the afternoon's only thrills, but the match became tame when, after battling the Americans on even terms in the first four sets, Cochet and Brugnon, in the fifth set, which was won by Richards and Hunter, displayed the steadiest attack and best teamwork which they had exhibited at any stage of the match.

Throughout the match, which was played with brilliant volleys, sensational gets and rapid-firing net exchanges, Richards and Cochet were the dominant figures on opposite sides of the net. Although he pulled himself together in the final set, Hunter, for the most part, was erratic, repeatedly netting easy shots, that he was able to return only occasionally were caught flat-footed by Cochet's sharply angled drives which whistled through for placements.

Brugnon was the weak link on the French side, his occasional flashes of brilliancy failing to offset his poor service and faulty returns, while his partner rose to spectacular heights in the final set, in the last game.

After a closely fought first set, in which the Frenchmen won through superior team work, the Americans quickly romped through the next two sets, with Richards leading in the dynamic attack. The fourth set saw the Frenchmen at their best. They smashed with far greater accuracy than their rivals, and in the final set, after the last four games in overwhelming fashion to square the match.

This rally, however, told on Cochet and Brugnon, for after a brief final set, Richards and Hunter, the victims of the fiery attack of the Americans. The recapitulation of the match showed that the French pair earned their victory in the first set, but committed a greater number of errors. Third place in the men's doubles was decided in favor of France this afternoon, when Jean Borotra and Jacques Coste defeated Condon and Richardson, of South Africa, by 6-2, 10-8, 6-3.

Young Stars Gain Honors
The play-off for third place in the mixed doubles was down on the cards for the French pair, but also for the Americans, who were led by Miss McKane and her partner, Mrs. Gilbert, scratched, giving the Holland pair, Mrs. Boumann and M. Timmer, a walkover.

The two youngest American stars, Miss Wills and Richards, and Mrs. Wightman with two titles. The national tennis champion, who won the singles crown and shared the women's doubles title with Mrs. Wightman, who also shared the mixed doubles title by winning for a second time yesterday afternoon. Richards won in the men's singles and, but for the heavy toll his triumph with Hunter exacted on his strength, might have scored a third victory in the mixed doubles with Mrs. Jessup.

This final, however, was quickly decided in favor of Williams and Mrs. Wightman, who, despite the fact that Williams was playing under a handicap, Richards was obviously tired and Mrs. Jessup, who was unable to help her partner, was the weakest player of the quartet. The point score of the doubles and mixed doubles final follows:

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
First Set
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Second Set
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Third Set
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Fourth Set
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Fifth Set
Richards-Hunter 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Cochet-Brugnon 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
First Set
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Second Set
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Third Set
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Fourth Set
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26
Fifth Set
Williams-Wightman 4 2 3 0 4 1 0 1—4-26
Richards-Jessup 2 6 3 4 4 4 6—5-26

RECORD SHOOT OF 291
MADE IN ARMY TRIALS
FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., July 22.—Lieut. L. V. Jones of Fort Benning, Ga., national rifle champion, shot 291 out of a possible 300 in a record-breaking performance in the competition for membership in the United States Infantry national match rifle team yesterday. Lieut. Jones' total score for six days of shooting was 1683, placing him third. Capt. L. S. Spooner, military instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, shooting for a total score of 1684, placed first. Lieut. H. B. Speers of Rockford Barracks, Hawaii, with 23 for the day and a total of 1690, was second.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING
Memphis 53 34 469
New Orleans 50 39 582
Atlanta 51 34 537
Nashville 51 34 537
Mobile 41 44 448
Cincinnati 39 56 398
Little Rock 30 65 312

RESULTS MONDAY
Atlanta 6, Mobile 3.
Nashville 14, Chattanooga 9.
Cincinnati 10, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.

Olympic Tennis Doubles Champions



F. T. Hunter and Vincent Richards of the United States, Who Defeated the Frenchmen in Final.

UNITED STATES IS FAR IN THE LEAD

Heads Olympic List With a Total of 95 Points—France Is Second

PARIS, July 22 (AP)—The chief battle for Olympic points ended yesterday when the United States, by making a clean sweep of five tennis championships, clinched first place in all-round scoring. Four branches of competition, however, remained before the official closing ceremonies, July 27, and three of these, equestrian sports, rowing and weight lifting, will be resumed today.

An American team is among the equestrian competitors, but the only other sport in which the United States is seeking honors is cycling, which starts tomorrow. Sixteen events on the Olympic program have been completed, the United States coming out victorious in eight and piling up a total of 95 points, more than double that of France, the nearest rival, which has 30.

France cannot overhaul the United States even if triumphant in the remaining sports, which are to be completed this week. That country jumped to second place by scoring heavily in tennis, gymnastics, fencing and modern pentathlon. Great Britain is now third with 38 points and Finland fourth with 34 points.

The United States carried off the championships in eight fields of rivalry, including track and field, rowing, swimming, tennis, boxing, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, rugby and target shooting. Norway, with a total of 55 points, is fifth, followed by Sweden, which has 47 points. The other six championships are distributed among France in fencing, Sweden in modern pentathlon, Finland in the Greco-Roman wrestling, Argentina in polo, Uruguay in soccer, and Italy in gymnastics.

American racket wielders stand supreme on the Olympic courts. The concluding victories were scored in the men's doubles by Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, who defeated the Frenchmen, Henri Cochet and J. B. Brugnon, in a thrilling five-set struggle; and in the mixed doubles by E. N. Williams 2d, and Mrs. W. Wightman, who easily defeated their compatriots, Vincent Richards and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, in straight sets.

In the tennis competition the Americans finished with a total of 58 points, nearly double that of France, the nearest rival, which had 30 points. Great Britain took third place with 16 points, Italy and Holland gained 4 points each, and South Africa collected the remaining three points.

Yacht Trials Start for Olympic Races
HAVRE, France, July 22 (AP)—The elimination trials for the six and eight-meter yachts entered in the Olympic competition began yesterday under a sunny sky, a smooth sea and with mild breezes.

In the eight-meter class the French boat, *Namoussa*, finished first, but the Bera of Norway, which came in second, filed a protest claiming the French boat touched a buoy twice as she was rounding it. As such fouling involves disqualification, the question likely will be decided by the committee. Should the objection be upheld Bera would be placed first; Emily, England, second; Blue Red, Argentina, third; and Antwerp, Belgium, fourth. The six-meter class, the 14-mile course, was 3h. 16m. 11s.

In the six-meter class, 10 miles, Bonzo, Denmark, won with Vilhelm VI, Holland, second, and Elizabeth V, Norway, third. The other boats finished as follows: Aloha, Sweden; Moli, Italy; Clara, Belgium; Amolgard, Spain; and Sandra, France. The Cuban boat *Hatuey*, sailed by her owner, Enrique Conill, after making a good start an disappointing sixth place for a good portion of the race, fell back to ninth place and then abandoned the race.

The yachts will continue the elimination races today and tomorrow. The boats which finish first and second will qualify for the two semi-finals to be sailed Thursday and Friday. The finals will be sailed Friday.

BURKO TO TURN "PRO"
WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—W. J. Burko, who as "Boy Wonder" of Connecticut golfers won his way through the state championship at the Shoreham links, Groton, in 1923, defeating Reggie Lewis in the semifinals, and coming runner-up when he was defeated for the championship by H. J. Topping, will become a professional golfer today. Burko, 26 years of age, will take a post with the professional golf title of "Southampton." He is rated as one of the most finished golfers in the state. He earned the game as a caddy in his home in Naugatuck.

WOMEN'S TENNIS AT MANCHESTER
PARIS, July 21.—International amateur boxing championship will be organized tomorrow for the professional golf title of America, Europe, Africa and Oceania under the auspices of the International Federation of Amateur Boxing, which approved the plan at a meeting last night at which the United States was represented.

Sari Is Unofficial Victor of Yacht Race

Crosses Line Seventeenth but Time Allowance Assures Win

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The Sari, smallest yacht in the Mackinac Island race, has unofficially been declared the winner of the event, according to word received here early today.

The former Lipton Cup racer, owned by Benjamin Carpenter, was seventeenth over the line, swept across by a gale which broke shortly before midnight, but with her big time allowance, had the best corrected time. The tiny craft snatched almost certain victory from the Dorella, J. C. Vandey's Milwaukee sloop, which was the first to cross the finish line.

The big schooner, *Ranger*, Commodore Brown's Milwaukee entry, made a bid for second honors by reaching the goal after the Dorella. The Dorella finished at 4:25:34, with elapsed time of 4h. 13m. 2s., and corrected time 4h. 45m. 23s. *Ranger* finished at 5:36:41 p. m., with elapsed time of 4h. 36m. 11s., and corrected time of 4h. 45m. 23s.

Dorella has been first over the line in the 31-mile race six times, but in each instance had lost the victory because of the heavy time allowance given to smaller sloops of the P and Q classes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Brooklyn 52 31 529
New York 50 36 561
Chicago 50 36 581
Philadelphia 49 37 542
Cincinnati 47 44 516
St. Louis 47 44 526
Pittsburgh 46 45 533
Boston 38 54 379

RESULTS MONDAY
Chicago 7, Boston 7 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 8, New York 7.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago (two games).
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH DIVIDES TWO
First Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Second Game
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Meadows, Pfeiffer and Smith; Empires—Parman, Hart and McCormick. Time—1h. 50m.

BRAYS CONTINUE LOSING
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Milstead and Hartnett; Yergin, Benton and Gibson. Empires—Moran and Rigler. Time—1h. 35m.

REDS OVERCOME LEAD AND WIN
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Rixey, Luque, May, Donohue and Hargrave; Wingo, Watson, Heff, Maur, Bentley, Jonnard and Snyder. Empires—O'Day, Quigley and Sweeney. Time—2h. 50m.

PHILLIES WIN IN NINTH
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Hubbell, Betts and Henline; Wilson; Haines and Gonzalez. Empires—Klem and Wilson. Time—2h.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Baltimore 52 37 580
St. Paul 53 40 570
Toronto 54 38 587
Newark 49 46 546
Cleveland 48 47 546
Buffalo 44 47 484
Syracuse 39 51 433
Jersey City 38 52 426
RESULTS MONDAY
Jersey City 8, Buffalo 7.
Toronto 10, Newark 8.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Louisville 52 37 580
St. Paul 53 40 570
Columbus 49 46 546
Toledo 48 47 546
Milwaukee 40 49 449
Minneapolis 41 52 441
RESULTS MONDAY
Toledo 5, St. Paul 1.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 12, Minneapolis 6.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 5.

BRILLIANT GOLF BY WESTERNERS

Capt. E. A. Carter Leads Field of 31 Low Scorers at the Hinsdale G. C.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—With a record 31 low scores in the Hinsdale Golf Club tournament, Capt. E. A. Carter of Flossmoor Country Club, today led the 31 low scorers into the second round of the qualifying battle for the amateur title tournament of the Western Golf Association at Hinsdale Golf Club, near here. In view of the remarkable play of yesterday, which included five cards under par and three on the mark, while nothing higher than 76 came within range of the number to be selected for match play, further brilliant performances were anticipated.

It looked as though a total of 154 would be required to qualify. Conditions were ideal again today, except for the intense heat, which appeared to be the only factor that would detract from the performance. With the short fairways equalizing the task between the long and short games, the players, with modest driving power, plunged into the round confident that careful approach work around the well-trapped and tricky green would again land them within range of the number to be selected for match play.

It was a long drive, however, that placed Captain Carter ahead of the scramble. On the 350-yard eighteenth, he whacked the ball 350 yards from the hole, ran his chip shot to within eight feet of the pin and sank the putt for a par three. Four other players reached the eighteenth on equality with him, but they could not deliver the final "three" as he did. These players who hope to edge him out today are R. E. Knepper, of Onawentia Country Club, George Hackl Jr., of Midlothian Country Club, George Dawson of Green Valley Golf Club, and J. S. Manion of St. Louis.

They each took a four on the final hole, but only Carter's putt was good. Knepper, who covered every hole in the first nine in par, was one under on the twelfth, fourteenth and sixteenth, and one over on the eighteenth. Hackl, with 33 on the first nine, two under par, and Manion with 33 on the first nine, one under on the twelfth, one over on the par set the low marks for half rounds.

Many notable players were included in the list of 31 just outside the charmed circle today. They had a chance to displace anybody who slips in today's round. Among them are J. A. Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., and J. M. Simpson of Indianapolis, who are the best grouped. J. H. Martin, Flossmoor, G. C., 33, 70; J. S. Manion, St. Louis, 33, 70; J. A. Sweet, Edgewood, G. C., 33, 72; John Dawson, Green Valley, G. C., 33, 72; Frank Dyer, Memphis, G. C., 33, 72; Howd Schender, Briarcliff, G. C., 33, 72; J. W. Johnson, White Br. Yacht, 33, 72; W. D. Cornish, Little Rock, G. C., 33, 74; W. D. Medart, Sunset Hills, G. C., 33, 74; J. J. Hall, Edgewood, G. C., 33, 74; J. S. Manion, St. Louis, G. C., 33, 74; M. S. Mow, Milwaukee, Wis., 33, 74; J. W. Martin, Flossmoor, G. C., 33, 74; Albert Seckel, Riverside, G. C., 33, 75; J. J. Oshun, Birmingham, Ala., 33, 75; J. W. Johnson, White Br. Yacht, 33, 75; K. E. Hise, Olympia Fields, G. C., 33, 76; H. E. Spear Jr., LaGrange, G. C., 33, 76; J. S. Manion, St. Louis, G. C., 33, 76; Dudley Mudge, Briarcliff, G. C., 33, 76; N. M. Noren, Jackson Park, G. C., 33, 76; J. W. Martin, Flossmoor, G. C., 33, 76; K. E. Hise, Olympia Fields, G. C., 33, 76; J. G. Healy, Hinsdale, G. C., 33, 76; J. S. Manion, St. Louis, G. C., 33, 76; P. M. Whitbread, Sunset Hills, G. C., 33, 76; E. D. Herron, Exmoor, G. C., 33, 76; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale, G. C., 33, 76.

RED SOX DRAW NINTH STRAIGHT
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Linn and Myatt; Ehme and O'Neill. Empires—Evans, Rowland and Owens. Time—1h. 42m.

TIGERS DRAW UP ON LEADERS
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 0—6 18 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Whitell and Bassler; Hoyt, Bush and Schang. Empires—Holmes and Moriarty. Time—2h. 42m.

SENATORS POUND CHICAGO
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Zachary and Ruel; Lyons and Schalk. Empires—Nallin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 4m.

BROWNS WIN OPENING GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—4 7 0
Batteries—Kolp and Seaverd; Heilmach, Hornel and Perkins. Empires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Connolly. Time—1h. 40m.

AMERICAN STARS
SAIL HOME SOON
R. N. Williams 2d Faces Month of Inactivity

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—R. N. Williams 2d, captain of last year's American Davis Cup team, whose sportingmanship in playing out the Olympic tennis championships has been the subject of widespread favorable comment, may be kept out of further competition for a month.

Williams, with the other men members of the victorious American Olympic team, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, will leave Paris tomorrow for Madrid, where two days of exhibition matches are to be played. Jones and Manuel Alonso, the Spanish stars, probably will meet the Americans in some of the matches.

Team Nominations Made for Davis Cup

Patterson to Lead Australia, and Wei, China

NEW YORK, July 22.—Team nominations for the Davis Cup tennis tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the Australia-China American Zone Davis Cup tie, which will be played at the Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, July 31 to Aug. 2.

The Australian nominations are G. L. Patterson, captain; P. O'Hara Wood, T. R. Schlessinger and F. C. Kaima. Those named to oppose this quartet are Capt. W. L. Wei of the Chinese team, Paul Kong and C. K. Huang.

It is understood Captains Patterson and Wei will be the leadoff men in the singles matches and that Patterson and O'Hara Wood will compose the Australian doubles against the other two Chinese players.

The Mexican Davis Cup team, which will play the winner of the China-Australia tie at Baltimore, Aug. 13, is on its way to this city aboard the Monterey, due to arrive in New York next Monday, according to word received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The team consists of Ignacio Borbolla, Franz Gerdes and Manuel Llano.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT
AT CRAWFORD NOTCH
CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 22.—The nineteenth annual tennis tournament opened yesterday at Crawford Notch with 34 men and 15 women entered. Yesterday's play was confined to the men's singles.

The obstacle golf tournament was won by M. T. Hill, Waban, Mass., with D. M. Hill Jr., Waban, runner-up. The women's singles was won by Fritz Mercur, winner of the Longwood Bowl, and H. G. M. Kelleher. C. J. Griffin, the doubles partner of W. M. Johnson, also decided to wait over for him in Chicago. W. H. Westwick stopped off at Detroit, and will play only in doubles.

Harvey Snodgrass of Los Angeles, however, displayed his usual skillful play, eliminated Fred Chambers and Kel Okuno, both in straight sets, while other double victors were S. H. Voshell, who eliminated F. C. Kaima, the third member of the Anzac team, and followed by the duo of G. French: Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. D. Hammett, who profited by defaults.

The greatest upset came at the end of the day, when the former Harvard player, put out C. H. Fischer, 1923 intercollegiate champion, after losing the first set to love, played a brilliant second set, which he won in three sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. The steadiness of Fischer gradually wore down the accuracy of the left-handed player, who though Fischer led at 3-1 in the final set, he was unable to win the game twice. The Harvard player kept sending the balls at Fischer's backhand, where he was weakest, and after a few minutes of this hard drives in the first set, the Harvard player gradually wore down the accuracy of the left-handed player, who though Fischer led at 3-1 in the final set, he was unable to win the game twice. The Harvard player kept sending the balls at Fischer's backhand, where he was weakest, and after a few minutes of this hard drives in the first set, the Harvard player gradually wore down the accuracy of the left-handed player, who though Fischer led at 3-1 in the final set, he was unable to win the game twice.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mounts of Parnassus, Old and New

THE long voyage was almost over, and we were crowding the rail of the great liner, straining our eyes eagerly through the twilight toward the shadowy mass ahead which we knew was another continent. Gradually a mighty headland seemed to rise from the dark widening barrier and as we forged on nearer and nearer, a lofty peak seemed to move toward us out of a somber purple sky. An involuntary exclamation of awe broke from my companion's lips. After a moment's silence he said:

"I think I can understand now why the Greeks conceived of their highest mountain peak as the abode of the Muses."

"Yes," I rejoined, "it was Parnassus, you remember, which alone remained unsubmerged in the flood, and upon its summit Deucalion and Pyrrha recreated the race of men from the rocks. Upon its slopes, too, was the Delphian oracle, looked upon as the source of wisdom."

So we fell to discussing the classic symbol of the source and the home of poetry as wrought out by the marvelous imagination of the Greeks. This particular treasure of the Hellenic tradition has become all too conventional and commonplace to us, so simple and inevitable does it seem. Have we not perhaps lost its significance both for the ancients and ourselves? Yet the meaning, so beautifully incarnated in this towering symbol, is surely plain. True poetry is inspired naturally by the high places of the earth, and the greatest poets in all ages have proclaimed their visions from the mountain peaks.

Not to dwell upon Mount Zion as the majestic and quite literal focal summit of the Hebrew religious aspiration, one of the first memorable visions since classical antiquity is that of Dante in the second part of the "Divine Comedy." Purgatory, it must be remembered, is represented as a steep, lofty mountain, which must be climbed slowly and painfully until the glorious peak is attained. In Dante's own experience the rewards at the top sustain him through all the tribulations of the upward journey. Near the summit he seems already to see Beatrice's eyes, and as the dawn of the day of victory begins to break he exclaims:

Within me straight
Desire so grew upon desire to mount,
Thenceforward at each step I felt the wings
Growing for my flight.

Here on the plateau of the summit, in that wilderness of primy sweets
That never fade,

there bursts upon his dazzled sight
the mystic procession of the saints,
"clothed with raiment of such whiteness,
as on earth was never."

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To gentle Spenser is revealed a
similar vision of a "goodly city,"
Whose walls and towers were builded
Of high and strong
Of perle and precious stone, that
earthly tongue
Cannot describe, nor wit of man can
tell;
Too high a ditty for my simple song.
The City of the great king light it
well.

Wherein eternal peace and happiness
doth dwell.

As he thereon stood gazing, he
might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in glad some com-
panies.

And with great joy into that City
wend,
As commonly as friend does with his
friend.

Whereat he woondred much, and gan
enquire.

What stately building durst so high
extend

Her lofty towers unto the starry
sphere,
And what unknown nation there em-
peopled were?

Two generations later, Milton and
Bunyan carry out still more fully this
prototype vision of Spenser. Early in
"Pilgrim's Progress," we recall, Chris-
tian is confronted with the Hill Diffi-
culty, so steep and rugged that he
must ascend painfully on his hands
and knees, to be rewarded by reach-
ing the House Beautiful on the
Heights. Here he is refreshed and
inspired to go on. Before he sets
forth again he is shown the Delectable
Mountains in Immanuel's Land from
which the glories of the Celestial City
may be seen. Thus from one mount
of vision he is shown another more
splendid toward which he must strive.
At last Christian and Faithful, bat-
tered but triumphant, have struggled
to the summit of the Mountains called
Delectable, from which they catch the
dazzling vision of the city not made
with hands.

Milton's vision is of wider sweep,
even the spectacle of future events, as
disclosed by the angel Michael to
Adam from the summit of the highest
hill of Paradise.

from whose top
The hemisphere of Earth in clearest
ken
Stretched out to the amplest reach of
prospect lay. . .
His eye might there command wher-
ever stood
City of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire.

By wondrous miracle time and space
are annihilated, and the history of
man passes in review before Adam's
eyes.

Just a century after "Paradise Lost"
the lovable Goldsmith presented a
rather memorable and moving picture
of the European civilization of his age
in a poem called "The Traveller, or A
Prospect of Society." As the point of
vantage for his survey he chose an
Alpine peak. Here, he says,

I sit me down a pensive hour to spend;
And plac'd on high above the storm's
career,
Look downward where an hundred
realms appear;
Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending
wide,
The pomp of kings, the shepherd's
humbler pride.

Although ranging on a far less ex-
alted level than Milton, Goldsmith has
gathered up, in his vision, not un-
worthily, much of the best of the new
humanitarian thought of his age.
A generation later still, in the time
of the great liberation that we know
as the Romantic Movement, the im-
agination of all the poets soars natu-
rally to the mount of vision. Words-
worth's seer in "The Excursion" looks
down across valleys half hid by the
mists. Upon his gaze bursts

Glory beyond all glory ever seen
By waking sense or by the dreaming
soul;
Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks
and emerald turf,
Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sap-
phire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually in-
flamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each.

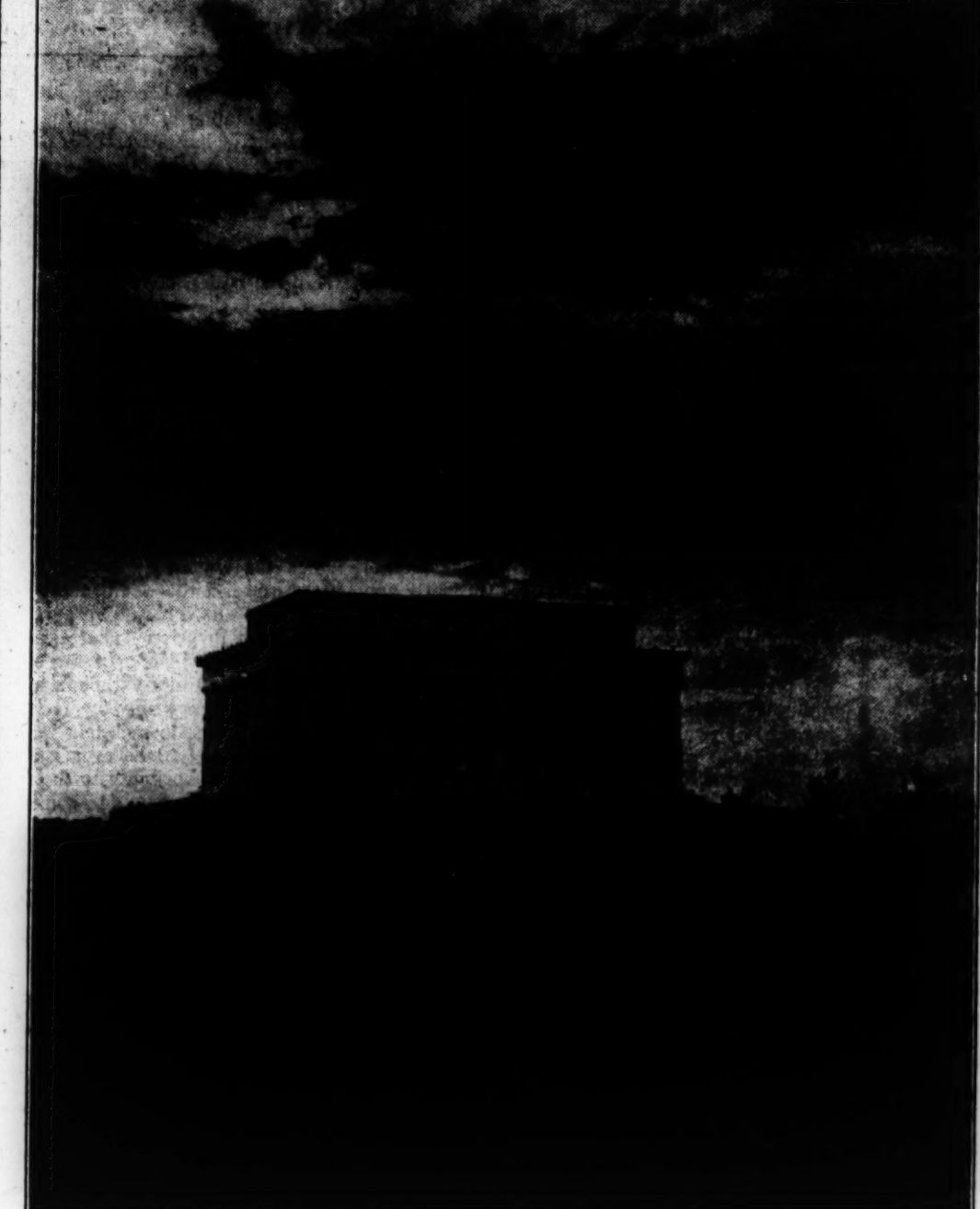
This is typical of his rapt experi-
ences in his solitary places.
In select illustrations from the
winged Shelley is to choose again
from a profusion of riches. Perhaps
the allegorical figure which for sim-
plicity's sake we may call Liberty in
"The Revolt of Islam" will best serve
our purpose.

Upon the mountain's dizzy brink she
stood;
She spake not, breathed not, moved
not—there was thrown
Over her look the shadow of a mood
Which only clothes the heart in
solitude.
A thought of voiceless depth;—she
stood alone;
Above the heavens were spread;—
below, the flood
Was murmuring in its caves;—the
wind had blown
Her hair apart, through which her
eyes and forehead shone.

Such was the glorious ideal of liberty
Shelley foresaw springing from the
new hopes of freedom which he dis-
cerned early in the nineteenth cen-
tury.

In some such vein we recalled
mounts of Parnassus old and new. The
lovely summit which had inspired our
thoughts now seemed to rise almost
sheer above us as we swung about
slowly in the harbor and dropped
anchor. With mingled regret and
pleasure we turned to the practical
details of embarking.

"Shall we not gain our first pan-
orama of the old world from the top of
this Parnassus before us?" inquired
my friend with a smile.
"By all means," I agreed with en-
thusiasm, "I cannot conceive a more
appropriate vantage ground for an
imaginative survey of many lands
where poets have reared their Par-
nassus, each one for himself—and for
us."



The Lincoln Memorial, in Washington

Photograph by Richard Southall Groat

The Lincoln Memorial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Four-square it stands;
A pure white monument, apart—
the last of one long famous line
from Capitol to Potomac's shaded
shores.

Within, a giant figure of hewn stone;
Anteum? Nay, for great in spirit is he
whose effigy commands the silent hall,
where, from the stones, his burning
message cries.
Rather a rugged Colossus! who
bridges seas,
and holds aloft a beacon clear
that men may see
the meaning of those ancient words,—
"Unity and Liberty!"

Arthur J. Peel.

My Haven of Beauty

A crowded street in a city; dripping,
hurrying umbrellas; rain, rain, rain!
A refuge just for a moment inside the
florist's door. A scent of moist earth
and geranium leaves! Gazing almost
unseeing at the many potted plants
at my feet, the rain, the place, the
hurrying crowd was forgotten.

Moist earth and the odor of geraniums!
In memory I was entering a
little flower pit in a Texas town, my
mother's sunken greenhouse that
always had the refreshing odor that I
had just whiffed.

Northern came and howled out their
fury about this little haven of beauty,
but wooden doors over the glass top,
and a lamp burning within, helped to
rouse their boisterous bitterness, and
the freesias, hyacinths, tulips and geraniums
lifted hopeful faces toward the
glass top and patiently awaited the
triumph of the sun, sure to come in a
few days.

There were slanting shelves that al-
most groaned beneath their burdens of
potted plants. The lower and broader
shelves were reserved for the larger
specimens—oleanders, umbrellas plants,
ferns and dwarf orange trees. Geraniums,
small boxes of pansies, begonias
and primroses vied with one
another on the next shelf, each striving
to send up buds so that they would
be promoted to the top shelf—the
Mecca of the flower family—for sun-
shine there readily brought forth blossoms.

When the plants were in full bloom,
they were taken into the house. As
if realizing their mission, they seemed
to strive to perform it, sending out
their fragrance and holding up their
sweet faces as if asking for the appro-
bation that was freely given as fre-
quently as a visitor entered the room.
"Oh, how beautiful!"
brought me back to the florist's shop.
Another woman, also forgetful of the
weather, stood beside me and drank in
the beauty of the place.

"Aren't those hyacinths lovely!" she
exclaimed to me in a friendly way,
and how they remind me of my child-
hood, in Canada."
Before I could reply, her companion,
oblivious to the beauty, caught her by
the arm, and away they hurried with
the crowd.

"Hyacinths in Canada," I mused as
I joined again the dripping procession
of umbrellas. I did not say
"Hyacinths in Texas," for I had found
a haven of memory with those.

La Vision Idéale

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UN CERTAIN artiste avait exposé
ses peintures dans une galerie
de tableaux. Désirant con-
naître l'opinion publique concernant
son travail, il se mêlait librement à
la foule, à laquelle il était inconnu.
Tandis qu'il était près d'une peinture
représentant un admirable coucher
de soleil, il entendit une dame qui
disait à sa compagne sur un ton de
désapprobation: "Je n'ai jamais vu
un coucher de soleil comme celui-
ci!" L'artiste se tournant doucement
vers la dame qui avait parlé,
lui demanda instamment: "Mais,
Madame, n'aimeriez-vous pas en voir
un semblable?"

Pourquoi ne pouvons-nous pas
tous contempler ce qui est beau et
idéal au lieu de ce qui est banal?
Pourquoi donc ce qui est si ordinaire
semble-t-il s'imposer à notre vue
avec tant de persistance, surtout
dans les affaires humaines? Une des
réponses que l'on pourrait donner
est celle-ci: Parce qu'on ne nous a
pas enseignés à voir autrement. En
général, les points de vue des hu-
mains se sont formés avec la suppo-
sition que le monde penche du côté
du mal et que l'humanité aime mieux
faire le mal que le bien; de sorte que
les hommes, étant arrivés à s'épier
les uns les autres, sont étonnés
 lorsqu'ils se trouvent face à face
avec l'innocence et la bonté, sans
même les reconnaître parfois. C'est
ainsi que les hommes perdent sou-
vent de vue la beauté dans leurs re-
lations entre eux, de même que la
beauté d'un coucher de soleil peu
ordinaire passe inaperçue à l'œil qui
n'a pas le sens artistique; tandis que
non seulement l'artiste érudit la con-
tempne et l'apprécie, mais il cherche
encore à la reproduire dans son
travail.

Dans les temps modernes, on a
fréquemment cité cette déclaration
qui se trouve dans le livre des Pro-
verbes: "Quand il est privé de révé-
lation, le peuple est sans frein." Et
plus cette déclaration reçoit de pu-
blicité, plus il devient évident qu'on
peut l'appliquer. Ne pourrait-on pas
dire avec raison que si l'humanité
cherchait cette révélation, et si elle
s'en servait dans sa recherche de ce
qui est beau, bon et vrai dans le
caractère des hommes, il en résulterait
une plus grande perception de
bonté et de beauté qui, sans cette
révélation, passeraient inaperçues;
qui, de fait, n'existeraient pas pour
l'observateur manquant de percep-
tion? Il faut développer et améliorer
la faculté de voir correctement, et
spiritualiser la pensée. A la page
264 du livre de texte de la Science
Chrétienne: "Science et Santé avec la
Clé des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy écrit:
"A mesure que les mortels acquerront
des vues plus justes de Dieu et de
l'homme, d'innombrables objets de la
création, jusque-là invisibles, devien-
dront visibles."

Quand l'humanité aura acquis cette
vue plus juste de Dieu et de l'homme,
ainsi que la faculté de reconnaître
la bonté là où il est admis qu'elle se
trouve, elle n'aura qu'à faire un petit
pas de plus, qui suivra naturelle-
ment, pour accepter la vérité d'une
autre déclaration qui se trouve à la
page 471 du livre de texte, à savoir,
que "l'homme est le reflet de Dieu,
et la toujours été." Ainsi l'on voit
que l'homme reflète seulement Dieu,
le bien, et l'on discerne que le sol-
dant mal en lui est irréel et men-
songer. Le salut de chacun repose
sur la revendication qu'il fait indi-
viduellement de ce parfait reflet de
Dieu; et une partie de son travail
missionnaire consiste à s'efforcer de
voir également son voisin comme
parfait. Cela équivaut à être un
voisin plus sincère et un ami plus
fidèle.

La nature humaine n'est pas consti-
tuée autrement aujourd'hui qu'au
temps de Jésus. Il rencontrera les
mêmes prétendus éléments de l'erreur
qui, de nos jours, s'imposeraient vo-
lontiers à nos regards; mais Jésus ne
perdit jamais de vue, un seul instant,
le fait que l'homme est le reflet par-
fait d'un Dieu parfait. Il savait que
l'homme est créé bon, et il savait
également que Dieu ne révoque jamais
l'ordre qu'il a établi concernant l'être
de l'homme. Par conséquent, il avait
un profond mépris pour les préten-
dus débris de la fragilité humaine
qui tentaient de dissimuler l'homme
parfait et réel. Ainsi, il "dévoilait"
si complètement les éléments in-
dignes qui avaient apparemment en-
veloppé l'homme, que la guérison
s'ensuivait.

Avoir une perception imparfaite de
nos semblables, c'est violer le neu-
vième commandement: "Tu ne diras
point de faux témoignage contre ton
prochain." Aider à débarrasser au-
jourd'hui le monde de ses souffrances,
c'est aussi garder chaque commande-
ment dans sa signification spirituelle,
et chercher à acquiescer la révélation
de la création de Dieu. On n'accom-
plit rien en fixant ses regards sur
les fautes et les souffrances hu-
maines. Au contraire, nous devons
apprendre à toujours penser à
l'homme en tant qu'image et res-
semblance de Dieu, le bien.

L'existence harmonieuse univer-
selle s'établit comme conséquence
de la perception de l'harmonie de
chaque individu; et il est évident
qu'un monde rempli de gens qui con-
tempnent la perfection de l'homme
équivaldrait à un monde harmonieux.
En outre, une existence harmonieuse
indique un état céleste. A mesure
que nous en apprenons davantage
sur la nature infinie de la bonté de
Dieu, nous commençons à analyser
les qualités que manifestent les
hommes, à rejeter comme irréelles
celles qui semblent être égoïstes et

The Ideal Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN art gallery the paintings of
a certain artist were on exhibi-
tion. Desirous of discovering the
general opinion regarding his work,
the artist mingled freely with the
people, to whom he was unknown.
While standing near a painting of a
beautiful sunset, he heard one lady
say to her companion in a depreca-
tory tone, "I have never seen a sun-
set like that!" The artist quietly
turned to the speaker and asked
earnestly, "But, madam, do you not
wish you could?"

Why can we not all behold the
beautiful and ideal, instead of merely
the commonplace? Why does the
sordid appear to force itself so per-
sistently upon our vision, especially
in human affairs? One answer might
be, Because we have not been trained
to see otherwise. Human views, in
general, have been developed under
the assumption that the world is
preponderantly bad, and that hu-
manity preferably does the wrong
instead of the right thing; and so
men, having come to watch each other
distrustfully, are astonished when
they come face to face with honesty
and goodness, even failing at times
to recognize it. Thus the beauty in
human relations is often overlooked,
as the beauty of an unusual sunset is
passed by unnoticed by the unartistic
eye; while the trained artist not
only beholds and appreciates, but
seeks to reproduce it in his work.

The statement in Proverbs, "Where
there is no vision, the people perish,"
has been frequently quoted in mod-
ern times; and the more publicity it
gets, the wider becomes its evident
applicability. May it not be said with
justification that if mankind sought
this vision, and used it in looking
for the beautiful, the good, and the
true in men's characters, the result
would be a larger perception of good-
ness and beauty, which without this
vision would be passed by unnoticed;
in fact, would not exist to the on-
looker without a vision? The ability
to see correctly must be developed
and improved, and thought must be
spiritualized. Mrs. Eddy writes in
the Christian Science textbook, "Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," on page 264: "As mortals
gain more correct views of God and
man, multitudinous objects of crea-
tion, which before were invisible, will
become visible."

When mankind has gained this
more correct view of God and man,
and the ability to recognize goodness
where it is conceded to be, it is but a
further short step, and a naturally
subsequent one, to accept as true an-
other statement of the textbook,
namely, that "man is, and forever

péchereuses, et à ne retenir que celles
qui sont le reflet de Dieu. Et, comme
le dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 516 de
Science et Santé: "Lorsque nous
subordonnerons le faux témoignage
des sens corporels aux faits de la
Science, nous verrons partout cette
vraie ressemblance et réflexion."

"Here the River"

Down the cool depth of the valley,
through the fields, the river sped
Flower-fringed, with smiles of water
rippling on a jewelled bed. . .
Undertoot, the grasses flowered;
Lily and the crocus-gold
Lined the green with light, and violets
broke in fragrance from the
mould.

Spring had scattered all her colours,
all her scents; and, Queen of
those,
Bright as Phosphor, flamed the glory
of Anahid's golden rose.

Everywhere the wood was moist with
singing rivulets, every cave
Wreathed with moss and myrtle leaf,
bright with the spray of wand-
ering wave.
Over all the shady places echoed
joyful carolling.
—Myriad birds, in unimagined hymns
of beauty, greet the spring.
Here the river softly murmured;
answering tree to river spoke,
As the west-wind touched the branches,
and the minstrel leaves awoke.
So his path was filled with odours,
voices, visions of the glade,
Loveliness of bird and river, wind and
woodland, flower and shade.
—Tiberianus (Fourth Century).

The Sinai Desert by
Moonlight

A round full moon is slowly rising
upon a dark blue sky. The soft,
shifting and sheets are glittering
gray as the beams fall upon them, in
contrast to the low range of dark
sandhills behind. Here and there
clumps of thorny or spoked shrubs are
silhouetted against the sandy waste.

There are camel hoof-marks in the
sand where a wandering Bedouin has
crossed the desert, bound for Arabia.
There are signs of a hastily erected
encampment, now deserted.

The still June air grows chill as the
night gradually wears on, and a re-
freshing breeze blows across from the
Mediterranean. Beyond the desert,
where the barren land merges into
the fertile valleys and plains of Pal-
estine are round green hills covered
with pink cyclamen-growing in the
crevices of the rocks. Under the
shade of almond and orange trees,
whose blossoms fill the air with
scent, are banks of primroses and
lupins.

The sky is turning faint gray at
the approach of dawn, and the moon
is fading from sight. The shrill
piping of a desert bird breaks the
silence. Then,—the sun! The land is
flooded with light. The day has
begun.

has been, God's reflection" (p. 471).
Man is thus seen to reflect only God,
good, and the seeming evil in his
makeup is discerned to be unreal
and untrue. The salvation of each
individual lies in claiming for him-
self this perfect reflection of God;
and part of his missionary work con-
sists in striving to get this perfect
vision of his neighbor also. This
means being a truer neighbor and a
more faithful friend.

Human nature is constructed not
differently today from what it was in
Jesus' time. He met the same seem-
ing elements of error that would
force themselves upon our vision
today; but Jesus never for a moment
lost sight of man as the perfect re-
flection of perfect God. He knew that
man is created good; and he also
knew that God never countermands
this established order of man's being.
Thus he utterly disregarded the seem-
ing debris of human frailty that at-
tempted to cover up the real and per-
fect man. He so completely "unsaw"
the unworthy elements with which
man had apparently become envel-
oped, that healing resulted.

To entertain an imperfect vision of
our fellow-men is a breach of the
ninth commandment, "Thou shalt
not bear false witness against thy
neighbour." To help rid the world
of its woe today includes the keeping
of every commandment in its spiri-
tual import, seeking to get the vision
of God's creation. Nothing is accom-
plished by fixing the gaze on human
faults and suffering. Instead, we
should learn to think of man always
as the image and likeness of God,
good.

Universal harmonious existence will
be experienced with each individual's
cognition of harmony; and it is ob-
vious that a world filled with people
who are beholding the perfection of
man would mean a harmonious world.
Furthermore, a harmonious existence
indicates a heavenly state. As we
learn more of the infinite nature of
God's goodness, we begin to analyze
the qualities displayed by men, to
cast aside the seeming selfish and
sinful ones as unreal, and to retain
only those which are the reflection
of God. And, as Mrs. Eddy says
(Science and Health, p. 516): "When
we subordinate the false testimony
of the corporeal senses to the facts
of Science, we shall see this true like-
ness and reflection everywhere."

[In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into French.]

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1924

EDITORIALS

"THERE is no substitute for good will," said Secretary of State Hughes, in the course of his notable speech before The Pilgrims, in London, last night. The phrase is a good one, well worth remembering in diplomatic circles. It may fitly be placed side by side with one employed by Mr. Bryan in the tumultuous days leading up to the World War: "There is no last word between friends." Secretary Hughes was referring to the good will now being manifested in every possible way by the people of the United States of America, and by officials of the United States acting unofficially, for the assistance of Europe in composing its financial troubles.

He spoke humorously of his own presence in London at the critical moment when the Dawes plan is under final discussion by representatives of the European nations involved in it. "There is not the slightest taint of legality in my appearance here," said he, referring to the old story that when President Roosevelt had made up his mind to take Panama for the purpose of digging the canal, the then Attorney-General assured him that the method he was adopting was free from any "taint of legality." But official countenance and legal technicalities may very well be waived in view of the obvious good will which the United States is manifesting toward Europe in its present moment of distress.

Mr. Hughes, speaking as a delegate to the American Bar Association, and not as Secretary of State, said frankly that the American Government believes "that the Dawes plan opens the path of confidence and prosperity." Gathered in London now are representatives of the American banking interests who will have to take up the loan contemplated by the plan, and unofficial observers, selected by the United States Government, who represent American financial interests. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more that could be done by a friendly government to assist a group of foreign nations in coming to a reasonable settlement of financial and political questions which have brought them to the point of serious estrangement. In another speech Mr. Hughes said: "The fact that we are here is more eloquent than anything that we can say here."

It is indeed significant that, however much domestic political considerations may lead the Administration at Washington to refrain from giving direct official expression to its interests in the London conference, and however sedulously it may attempt to maintain the pretense of aloofness, the nature and extent of American representation in London today does indicate how great is the American desire that threatened chaos in Europe may be averted by the establishment of peace and harmony, and a working financial arrangement between the governments there involved.

THERE is an indefinable change taking place in the attitude of the Socialist or Labor parties all over the world. The period of extremism, symbolized by the Communist régime in Russia and the reaction from Communism in Italy and Hungary, is passing away. The era in which to regard the capitalist as the

The New Socialism

enemy of the human race, and to preach the inevitability of the class war, is vanishing before the teaching of responsibility and experience. Socialism still survives in a modified form in Russia, but it is not fulfilling the promise that it made. And in Germany, after some five years of predominantly Socialist rule, the trend away from the Socialist parties at the last general election was marked.

On the other hand, what may by contrast be called Laborism is in the ascendant. Ramsay MacDonald seems as popular as ever in Great Britain, even though the parliamentary position of his Government is none too secure. Edouard Herriot, the new Prime Minister of France, represents very much the same attitude and temper of mind as Mr. MacDonald, the very antithesis of the logical ruthlessness of M. Poincaré on the one side and of the Communists on the other. In the United States, Senator La Follette, after rejecting the Communists as allies, is running for President on a program which is curiously similar to that of moderate Laborism in Europe. In all these cases, though opponents may not concede it, what is characteristic is the moderation of attitude as compared with that of the orthodox Socialist not so many years ago. Fundamentally Socialism is the reaction from the excessive individualism of the early capitalist era. The first result of its growth was the trade-union movement.

But collective bargaining obviously did not solve the problem. It enabled Labor to obtain standard wages and to mitigate in many ways the arbitrary power of the employer, but it did so at the expense of much hindrance to efficiency and of almost continuous economic war. A system under which wages and hours were largely determined by strikes and lockouts was clearly imperfect. Thus the next step of the Socialist school of thought, which taught with variations of emphasis that the real solution was to be found in the total elimination of the private employer and the transference to the state of the ownership and management of the instruments of production, whereby the community lived, that they might be run, not for private profit, but for the public good.

But experience has shown that the Socialist ideal, however attractive in theory, is unworkable in practice. It is obviously impossible to nationalize all industry. State-run enterprise has almost invariably proved less efficient than privately run enterprise, and is therefore pushed out of business, except where it has a monopoly. Further, a vast proportion of trade is now international

in the sense that prices are fixed by international conditions over which no one government has, or can have, control. Socialism, in fact, as Lenin was never tired of saying, is only possible under a system of universal compulsion and of the total prohibition of private enterprise, and that is an impossibility.

Hence we have the spectacle of "Labor" parties competing for power against older organizations on the program of securing for the rank and file a better standing and better conditions in industry, but one and all working to keep orthodox Socialist doctrines in the background. The truth is that thinking Socialists are gradually coming to realize that the capitalist is not the enemy of Labor, but is the one who does that indispensable work of initiative and enterprise which, while it is the prelude to gainful activity or employment of any kind, the state cannot do, and that if Labor is to control industry it will only be by learning to do for itself the work that the capitalist now accomplishes.

THE Chicago Tribune seems to be more fortunate in the character of its readers than it is in the ethical ideals of its editors. It is not overstating the case to say that the whole country was shocked by the proposal of the Tribune to broadcast the details of the pending trial of two boys accused of a peculiarly callous and cruel capital crime. It so happened that the parents alike of the victim and of the accused were people of very large means, and sensational newspapers were looking forward to a struggle between highly paid attorneys for the lives of the two prisoners which should equal in its revolting characteristics the revelations made in the Thaw trial.

The stage was set for a true orgy of legalistic sensationalism. The prospect for its exploitation in the columns of that section of the American press which specializes in material of this sort was sufficiently repulsive. But to the brilliant mind of someone in the Tribune's editorial staff occurred the idea of broadcasting the proceedings and the evidence, and thus carrying the stream of brutalizing details into the family circles of every home which happened to have a radio receiver.

Perhaps the one saving clause in this editorial idea was that the plan was to be submitted first to the readers of the Tribune in the form of a ballot on which they might express their approval or disapproval. This morning the result of this vote was summed up in the paper, showing that there were 4169 readers who would like to have the proceedings in this case brought directly to their home circles, and 6569 opposed. The paper making the proposition has abandoned its project on the ground that the public has disapproved it. We are much inclined to believe that the public disapproval was manifested in other ways than through the direct ballot. The circulation of the Tribune is such that under ordinary conditions a vote of only approximately 10,000 would not be taken as expressive of the sentiment of all its readers. It is probable that the protests of the American press, and possibly individual expressions of dissent which came to the editors of the Tribune, have forced this early abandonment of a most indefensible and revolting extension of the activities of a newspaper.

It is amazing that it should ever have occurred to the responsible heads of a great newspaper to undertake so offensive a service as this. A newspaper which prints unfit matter can be kept out of the home. But the innumerable families who have radio sets cannot be expected to reject them simply because some sensational institution is filling the air with reports of crime, which notoriously have the effect of suggesting crime. It is true that no one need listen, but it is equally true that, in order to avert the peril of having younger members of the family listen, constant vigilance would be necessary.

It is already a matter of common notoriety that the publicity given to this crime by the ordinary methods of journalism has resulted in a vast number of imitations of certain of the details which led up to its final climax. Blackmailing and threatening letters have multiplied in Chicago and its vicinity during the period when the discussion of this trial has been filling the columns of the Chicago newspapers. To carry that discussion to the ears of young and impressionable people, and to reiterate day after day the suggestions which have so marked an effect on the human mind, would be little short of criminal.

It is interesting to note that the judge who is to preside over the trial was himself one of the most vigorous opponents of the Tribune's plan for giving the proceedings wide circulation in domestic circles. Beyond doubt what he had to say on the subject had much to do with the determination of the editors of the Tribune to abandon a proposal which might very much better never have been made.

WHEN he declared at the opening of the annual conference of the World League Against Alcoholism, at Winona Lake, Ind., that the United States will either give prohibition to the world in this generation, or, by its failure, hold back the world from the benefits of prohibition for a century or more, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, placed before Americans the issue involved in the enforcement of the Volstead Law more bluntly than most have the courage to do. He faced them with an alternative that refuses to be ignored.

An Alternative Which Must Be Faced

In view of this statement of Dr. McBride, the fact which he also brought out at the conference, that the world wets are challenging both the ability and the stability of the United States Government, by constantly strengthening their liquor organization, should serve as a challenge to all interested in maintaining the dry policy of America unmodified. This organization and its traffic,

he asserted, is indeed rapidly becoming international, being upheld by a fund totaling many millions of dollars, which has actually been widely advertised as especially collected for the purpose of combating the dry movement in America, "where prohibition is now on trial."

If, then, the alternative thus placed before the people of the United States represents a just estimate of the situation, the question is taken automatically out of the category of merely local issues, involving, that is, simply the United States, and the responsibility which the Nation has assumed is seen to be performance world-wide. Certain it is that the "experiment" which is being conducted in America is being watched with far greater interest in other countries than most Americans appreciate. Moreover, the subtle arguments which may be heard in many quarters about the impossibility of enforcement, and so on, are shown up clearly as being nothing more or less than propaganda of the liquor evil, no matter through what channels they may come.

When the issue is thus faced, and the rôle of world-wide pioneer, which the United States has assumed, is properly appreciated, the fact that the country is meeting the violent opposition of this enemy of progress all over the world ceases to cause surprise. That alcohol in any form is detrimental to the well-being of the human race has been proved conclusively times without number to all those who are willing to be persuaded by facts. It now remains for the United States to maintain its stand unchangingly and act vigorously whenever necessary, in the full realization of its responsibility to the rest of the world and the generations immediately to come.

WHEN nearly forty years ago Henry George, a San Francisco printer, who had written a book dealing with the persistence of poverty despite the wonderful progress made by inventive genius in increasing the production of wealth, became a candidate for Mayor of New York City, his proposal that all increases in land values due to the growth of population or public improvements should be taken by taxation for city revenue was regarded as rank Socialism and an attack on property rights. So dangerous was his candidacy regarded that many prominent Republicans supported the Democratic candidate for Mayor, through fear that their own candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, could not possibly be elected. The suggestion that the progressive increase in land values should be taken for the benefit of the community, to whose growth and activities such increase was due, was denounced by some of the clergy and condemned by all the great business interests.

It will no doubt surprise many of those who then opposed the taxing of land values to find that the City of New York is now contemplating the construction of a subway under Sixth Avenue, the cost of which is to be provided by taxes on abutting property that will be benefited by the new transportation line. They will be further surprised to learn that, instead of regarding this innovation as confiscatory, the property owners along the proposed route are willing that they shall be taxed in proportion to the increased value of their land that is expected to accrue. Further than this, the corporation counsel of New York has rendered an opinion that the statute providing for assessing the cost of subways on the property benefited is entirely constitutional.

The difficulties in securing the enormous amounts of capital for the construction of new transportation systems, experienced by many great cities, will practically disappear if the system proposed in New York shall be generally adopted. On its face it would seem to be a perfectly fair proposition that a public improvement which will greatly increase the value of abutting property should be paid for by assessments on the increased values. The owners of the abutting land certainly cannot complain if they are called upon to pay part of their increased revenues for the construction of improvements which will directly benefit them. That land values which have been created by other activities of the community should be taken in taxation for public purposes may not yet seem so obvious, but the changed attitude of property owners in New York is at least significant as showing that the basic idea involved is finding general acceptance.

Editorial Notes

ONCE more a new vaccine is soon, doubtless, to be heralded broadcast to the world, a Professor Calmette having recently read a paper in Paris before the French Academy of Medicine, telling his hearers all about it. He said that he had found that by utilizing a special bacillus obtained by 230 successive cultures of an ox's spleen, which had lost a certain property, it was possible to give to young calves such immunity that, for eighteen months after vaccination, they would resist the inoculation of a violent bacillus capable of causing death in eight weeks. "Thus encouraged," reads an account of the lecture, "Professor Calmette and his friends applied their method of procuring immunity to the young children of affected parents who offered them for experimental purposes." (The italics were not in the original.)

In his telegraphed statement to President Coolidge that "California is menaced more by the blazing of yellow journalism than by fire," Gov. Friend W. Richardson merely said succinctly what great numbers of right-minded citizens have felt for years. Without discussing either the question of the President's offer to render federal aid in combating forest fires in the State, or the fire situation as it exists there today, it is certain that, as the Governor implied, much that is published as news in its papers represents exaggeration beyond all recognition. The mere fact that "it is published in the paper" by no means insures that "it is so," when one is considering the average daily newspaper published in that section of the United States.

The Log of the Eliza Ann

By MARC T. GREENE

A SHIP's log is even more than history. It is literature itself, for it reveals, in succinct record, such a variety of adventures as, singly, might well form themes for a score of volumes. This, in full measure, is the log of the ship *Eliza Ann*, which first sailed out of the harbor of Freeport, Me., on July 3, 1809. And in her far wanderings, terminating three years later in the harbor of Archangel, where she found herself marooned during the War of 1812, there is a sea story unaffected and unadorned, yet of truly epic character and as interesting as almost any romance ever written.

The wonderful career of the English China clipper, *Cutty Sark*, as recorded chiefly in her log books, is the subject of a notable contemporary volume by Basil Lubbock, a recognized authority on the British merchant-sailing-ship. In these logs he finds plenty of evidence to establish his contention that the *Cutty Sark* was the fastest of all sail-propelled vessels of any nation; and it is the evidence that nothing but logs contain. Similar gleanings from the records of such American clippers as the *Flying Cloud*, the *Andrew Jackson*, the *Red Jacket*, *Dreadnaught*, *Sovereign of the Seas*, or a dozen others, might effectively refute the contention of the *Cutty Sark's* superiority. And Americans owe it to the memory of their gallant "sailors of sail" that comprehensive research of the sort be sedulously undertaken, lest the case go perforce by default to their rivals.

At any rate, it is interesting in this connection to discuss the evidence we may come across relating to the achievements of any Yankee ship, and while the log of the *Eliza Ann*, of Freeport, will reveal nothing in the nature of speed to compare with the clippers—she was of another type and a far younger day—yet its brief consideration will convince the student that the Yankee ship of 115 years ago was as sturdy, her officers and her crew as efficient, and her voyages as noteworthy as those of any ship of her day sailing under any flag whatever.

The *Eliza Ann* was a typical "downeaster" of the early nineteenth century, of only a few hundred tons register, constructed for endurance rather than for speed, clumsy and slow; yet staunch as the New England oak in her frame. And Capt. Joseph Porter was similarly endowed. No sympathy had he with laggard seamen and their trivial complaints, and nothing deterred him as he sent the *Eliza Ann* from sea to sea, from port to port. He was a Yankee "driver," though eight knots was his ship's greatest speed; and he turned his hourglass as calmly when "strong gales" were blowing and all hands were at the pumps, as when he was placidly taking his observation in the quietest of tropical seas.

Every line in Captain Porter's log is easily discernible, despite its age, and adorned as it is with the varied chirography of more than one chief mate. For it had a swathing of heavy canvas, and it was guarded as the most valuable thing on board. Its initial entry reads, "This Day begins with Fine Weather. Hands employed taking in Cargo & Giting Sails onboard. At 9 A.M. loosed foretopsail and got ready for Giting Underway. At 1 1/2 past 11 A.M. shovd of from the wharf & Beet Down to Houfe Island Point with 2 Brigs, but it came in Thick of Fog. All bore away, and at 1 1/2 past 2 P.M. came to with the small Bower, all hands employed making Robins and bending over Topsail, ends with Lite winds and thick Foggy Weather."

The formalities of her arrival in Dublin sometime later, with a cargo of cotton, were recorded as follows: "Morning pump ship, Waifed decks & Set the Cullers, the Peopel went on Shoar on Liberty."

The first adventure came on the return trip to New York. "Latter part of Friday, Nov. 10, 1809," reads the log, "boarded by French Privateer, who sent some men to Plunder. Toke ten bails of linnen and some clocks and some spun yarn, and plundered the cabin." This high-handed proceeding was repeated three days later by another "Privateer," which "sent aboard a bote, lode of savages, who toke two casks of water & stove one, toke two barrels of bread and did other damage." At length the *Eliza Ann* reached Hampton Roads safely, though this succinct entry indicates something of her trials on the voyage: "In a gale of Wind, in Long. 56, got knocked down and lost a man overboard."

Two years later the ship found herself at Turks Island, and in the midst of an uprising of the plantation laborers, which is recorded in this surprising fashion: "Volunteers were called for from the ships in the harbor. All hands on the *Eliza Ann* joined, and at 3 P.M. Soldiers, Sailors and Citizens were marshaled out in Dread Array, Compared to which the Rangers of Achilles were no more than Pigmies. Sailors patrolled the streets. Ends blowing Fresh." Thus the events of a stirring day.

"Some trouble with the crew" was noted at New York, on Christmas Day, 1811. The passage from the south had been marked with frequent entries of "Strong gales." Ship leaking, as usual. Pumped her out every glafs." Some of the crew had evidently had their fill of sea-going by this time, for, strange as it may seem, they declined to labor on the holiday. "Crew refused to work," declares the log, "and went Ashoar expressly against my orders and the captain's. None aboard to pump ship. S. Andrews and J. Coles pumped two or three spells and then went ashoar." Such was the life of the sea more than 100 years ago.

Early in 1812 the *Eliza Ann* was at Madeira, where she was taking cargo for Archangel. This voyage does not seem to have aroused the uniform enthusiasm of the crew. Probably, like the mutineers of the *Bounty*, they felt the lure of a tropical clime; for there are several records of this one and that escaping ashore, invariably to be "chased and brought back," the subsequent proceedings being left to the imagination. But the uniform closing entry of the day while at Madeira was, "ends calm and pleasant." Yet life aboard the *Eliza Ann* had many other aspects, some of them not quite so "calm and pleasant," for the crew at least.

Her most extraordinary adventure, however, was yet to come. For, scarce had she made the port of Archangel, when "news of ware between England and America" arrived, as the log briefly declares. And here, fearing to go forth, lay the *Eliza Ann* for no less than two years, her officers and crew, except a few who had been able to ship out on vessels of other nationalities, maintaining themselves under the frightful winter conditions as best they could. Early in each autumn it was necessary to dismantle the ship and lay her up, while the crew, having removed the galley to the ice, abode therein, the captain and mate finding a lodging-place ashore. Surely few ships in the long and varied history of the sea ever encountered such an extraordinary adventure as this which was encountered by the *Eliza Ann*.